

The true story through  
contemporary documents

CENTRAL OFFICE'S  
SPECIAL REPORT

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,  
SCOTLAND YARD.

day of *September* 1888

SUBJECT *Murder of  
Martha Tabram  
at 34 George Yard  
Buildings.*

REFERENCE TO PAPERS.

*I beg to report that the following  
are the particulars respecting the  
murder of Martha Tabram:—*

*4.50 Am 3<sup>rd</sup> Aug. 1888 Body of a woman found  
on landing of George Yard  
buildings by John Reeves  
of No. 34 tenement, in the  
building as he was leaving  
to go to work, and he report-  
ed the fact to P.C. 226<sup>th</sup>  
Barrett &  
D<sup>r</sup> Keeling of 68 Brick Lane  
was called & examined  
the body and found thirty-  
nine wounds on body, neck  
and private part with a knife  
or dagger.*

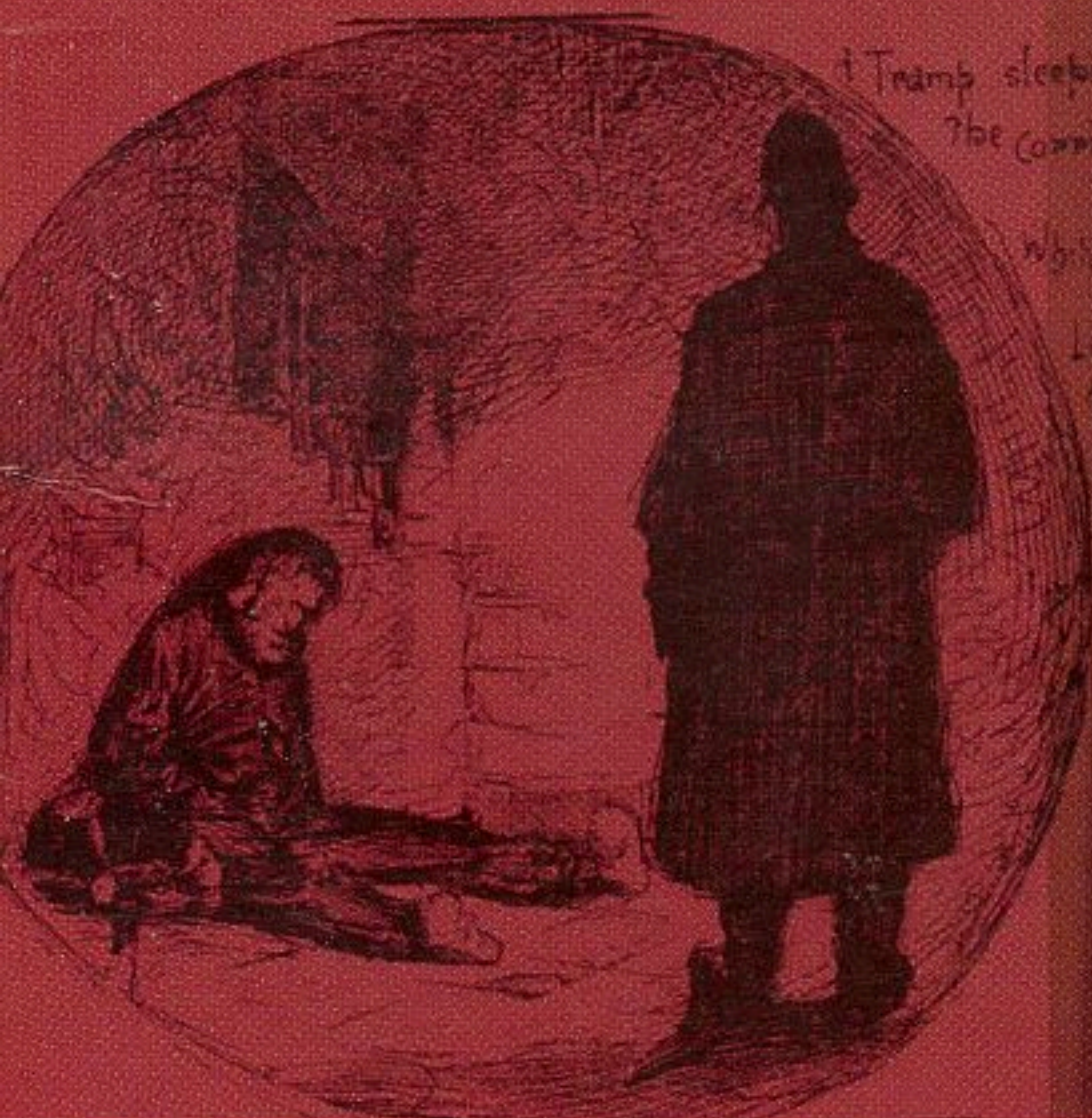
*11 3/4 Am 6<sup>th</sup> Aug. M<sup>rs</sup> Tabram was seen alive  
by Mary Ann Connolly, alias  
Pearly Toll, a prostitute,  
who stated that she and  
deceased with two soldier  
guards, one of whom was  
a corporal (?) who was  
with her, the other a private  
who was with deceased.*

*Jack Ripper  
is in town  
J R*

*Berner Street  
8.  
Oct. 9<sup>th</sup> '88.*

*To Sir C. Warren,  
Another dreadful  
murder will be com-  
mitted by me to-  
morrow morning.*

*Jack the Ripper*



# Jack the Ripper

and the Whitechapel murders

Introduced and selected by **Stewart P Evans and Keith Skinner**

PUBLIC  
RECORD  
OFFICE

The National Archives







Between the months of August and November 1888 six prostitutes were found murdered in London's East End. The killer, who became known as 'Jack the Ripper', was never found, and the story remains an enduring source of fascination over a hundred years on. This pack tells the story through facsimiles of key documents from the Metropolitan Police and Home Office files held at the Public Record Office. An illustrated introduction by two of the world's leading experts on the case provides a full explanation of the documents and sets them in their historical context.

Stewart P Evans is a retired police officer, and co-author of *The Lodger: The Arrest and Escape of Jack the Ripper*. Keith Skinner is a historical researcher and writer, whose books include *Jack the Ripper A-Z*. They are joint authors of *Jack the Ripper: Letters from Hell* and *The Ultimate Jack the Ripper Sourcebook*.

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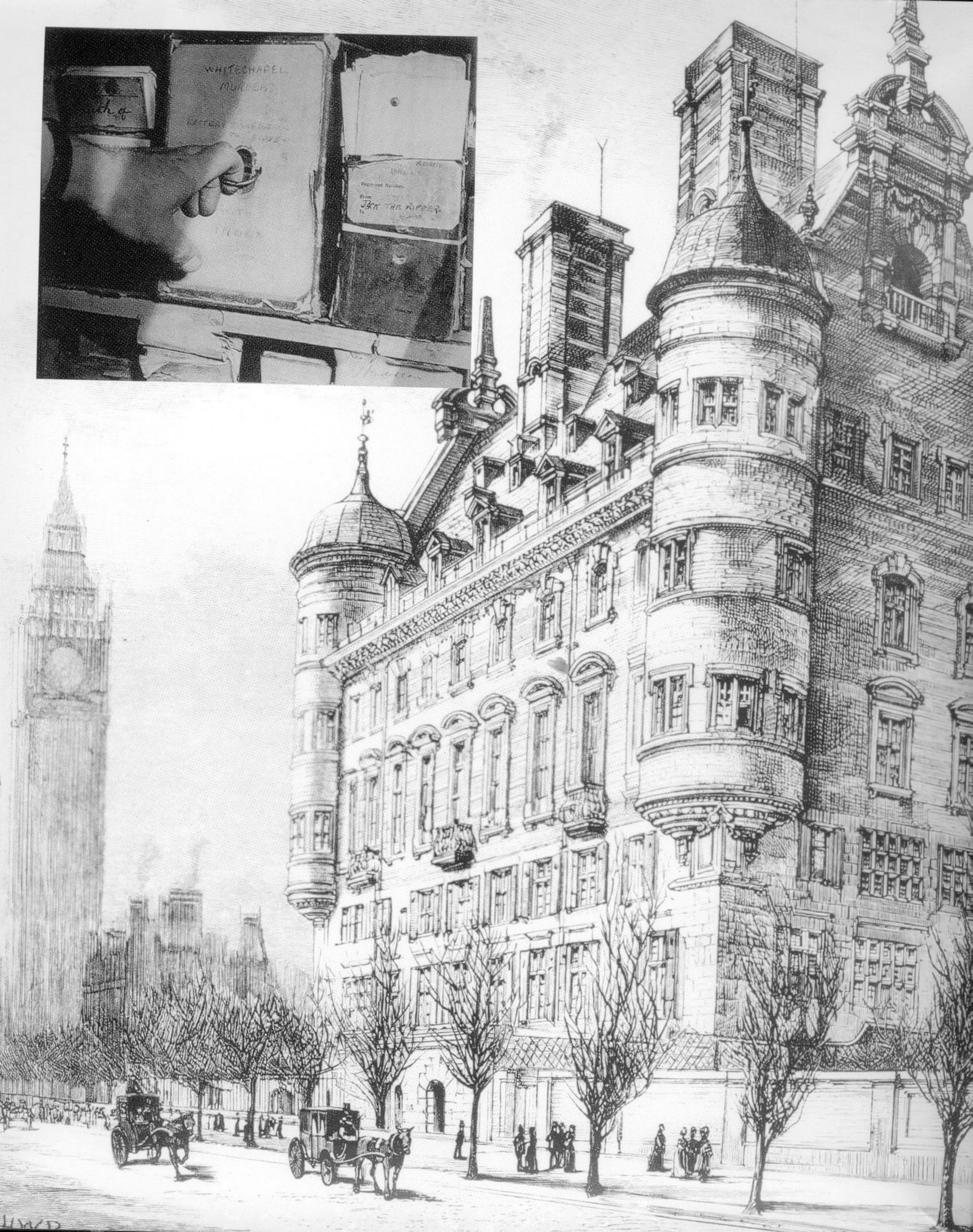
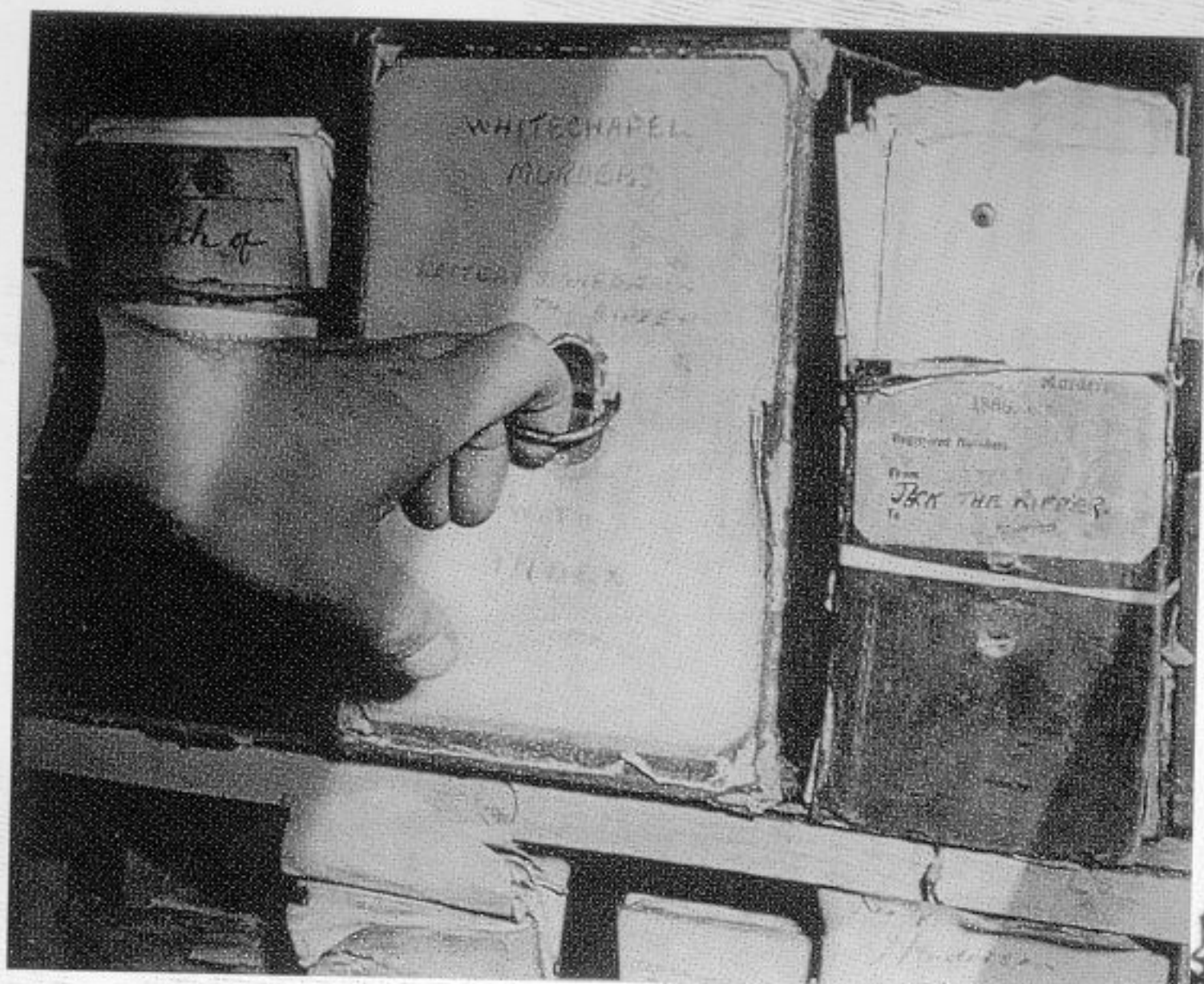
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PUBLIC  
RECORD  
OFFICE



The National Archives  
<http://www.pro.gov.uk/>









Berner Street  
8.

Oct. 5<sup>th</sup> '88.

To Sir C. Warren,

Another dreadful  
murder will be com-  
mitted by me to-  
morrow morning.

Jack. The Ripper

I look upon this series of  
murders as unique in the  
history of our country ...



# Jack the Ripper

## *and the Whitechapel murders*

The name 'Jack the Ripper' throughout the world epitomises the unknown, stalking killer in the fog, terrorising the streets of London. This killer ranks with the great fictional bogeymen: Spring Heeled Jack, Sweeney Todd, Mr Hyde, Count Dracula and other Victorian villains of literature and the stage. But 'Jack the Ripper' is not fictional. From the many colourful stories and embellishments propagated since 1888, an unidentified murderer has been elevated to icon status, the world's first internationally known series-killer: a shadowy figure, popularly depicted wearing cloak and top hat, and carrying a shiny black Gladstone bag. He evaded capture by the uniformed Metropolitan and City of London police forces and the Scotland Yard and City detectives.

Supplementing these professional bodies were an ever watchful and suspicious public and press augmented by vigilance groups and private detectives. It is remarkable that the killer was never positively sighted, let alone brought to justice.



Artist's impression from the *Illustrated Police News* of 24 November 1888, showing the suspect for the Kelly murder as described by the witness George Hutchinson (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive).

IS HE THE  
MURDERER



# Introduction

The facsimile documents in this pack provide a representative selection of the original records relating to the Whitechapel murders, which are mainly held at the Public Record Office (PRO). This selection tells the broad story, primarily from the point of view of the police and the Home Office, and is arranged so that the documents relate events as they unfolded. How did the police officers, the press, and the government react to these events, and why? Such questions may be answered by reference to the documents themselves, without the intermediary of the historian or author.

Of the murders themselves, what are the facts? What actually happened? How many victims were there? The hard facts are few. It is a matter of record that there was no fog at the time of any of the murders, although October 1888, the month of the greatest hysteria in the East End of London, was particularly foggy. But there was no Ripper murder in October 1888. All the attacks took place within a roughly mile-square area of the East End and City of London, surrounding Whitechapel, and were consequently known as the Whitechapel murders. The victims were casual street prostitutes, poverty stricken and with few options for earning the money they needed to survive. These core murders,

generally accepted as 'Ripper' killings, occurred over a mere three-month period (August to November 1888), and the victims probably numbered only five or six.

It was a romantic age and a period of great social unrest and change. Queen Victoria reigned over the great British Empire and London was the largest and most prosperous city in the world. The streets of the capital were alive with the bustle of the teeming millions; horse-drawn Hansom cabs and omnibuses clattered back and forth in great numbers. In 1887 Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes, had made his debut. In 1888 Robert Louis Stevenson's classic *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* was thrilling audiences at the Lyceum theatre. These

fictions reflected the undercurrent of unease and tension in the capital: street disturbances were frequent, and the Trafalgar Square meetings and riots of 1887 were still fresh in the memory. In the early 1880s the Irish Nationalists and the Irish-American Fenians had subjected London to a bombing campaign. The East End of London, with its large immigrant population, was rife with plotting anarchists and criminals of all nationalities. The area was home to a diligent working-class population, but was also the focal point of the greatest abject poverty in the capital.

The first murder of seemingly unprecedented savagery occurred in the East End of London in the early hours of Tuesday 7 August 1888. The body of a prostitute, Martha Tabram (also known as

The Whitechapel murders generally referred to as probable Jack the Ripper killings are as follows:

1. **Mary Ann Nichols** in Buck's Row, Whitechapel, on 31 August 1888.
2. **Annie Chapman** in rear yard of 29 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields, on 8 September 1888.
3. **Elizabeth Stride** in Dutfield's Yard, Berner Street, St George's-in-the-East, on 30 September 1888.
4. **Catherine Eddowes** in Mitre Square, Aldgate, on 30 September 1888.
5. **Mary Jane Kelly** in Room 13, Miller's Court, 26 Dorset Street, Spitalfields, on 9 November 1888.



Turner), 39 years of age, was found at 4.50 a.m. on the first floor landing of George Yard Buildings, George Yard, Whitechapel. She had been stabbed 39 times in the body and there was no trace of her killer. The murder and inquest were reported in the press, without much comment other than on the brutal nature of the murder. Despite a thorough investigation by the police no offender was apprehended.

At 3.45 a.m. on Friday 31 August 1888, the body of a second prostitute, Mary Ann ('Polly') Nichols, 43 years old, was found lying on the footpath outside a stable yard in Buck's Row, Whitechapel, by PC 97J Neil of the Metropolitan Police. (She had also been found shortly before by two carmen, Cross and Paul, who had left the scene to find a

policeman). Her throat had been savagely cut and her abdomen opened with jagged cuts; there were other wounds on her lower body (**document 1**). The press was quick to link this killing with that of Tabram, and also made mention of the murder of another prostitute, Emma Elizabeth Smith, 45 years old, that had occurred in April 1888 in Osborn Street, Whitechapel. Smith stated before she died that she had been the victim of a gang of three men but despite the three murders being ostensibly unconnected, a series of three killings had been identified and the press claimed that a maniac was on the loose in Whitechapel. There was no trace of Nichols' killer, and all three murders remained unsolved.

A third prostitute murder in less than five weeks occurred on

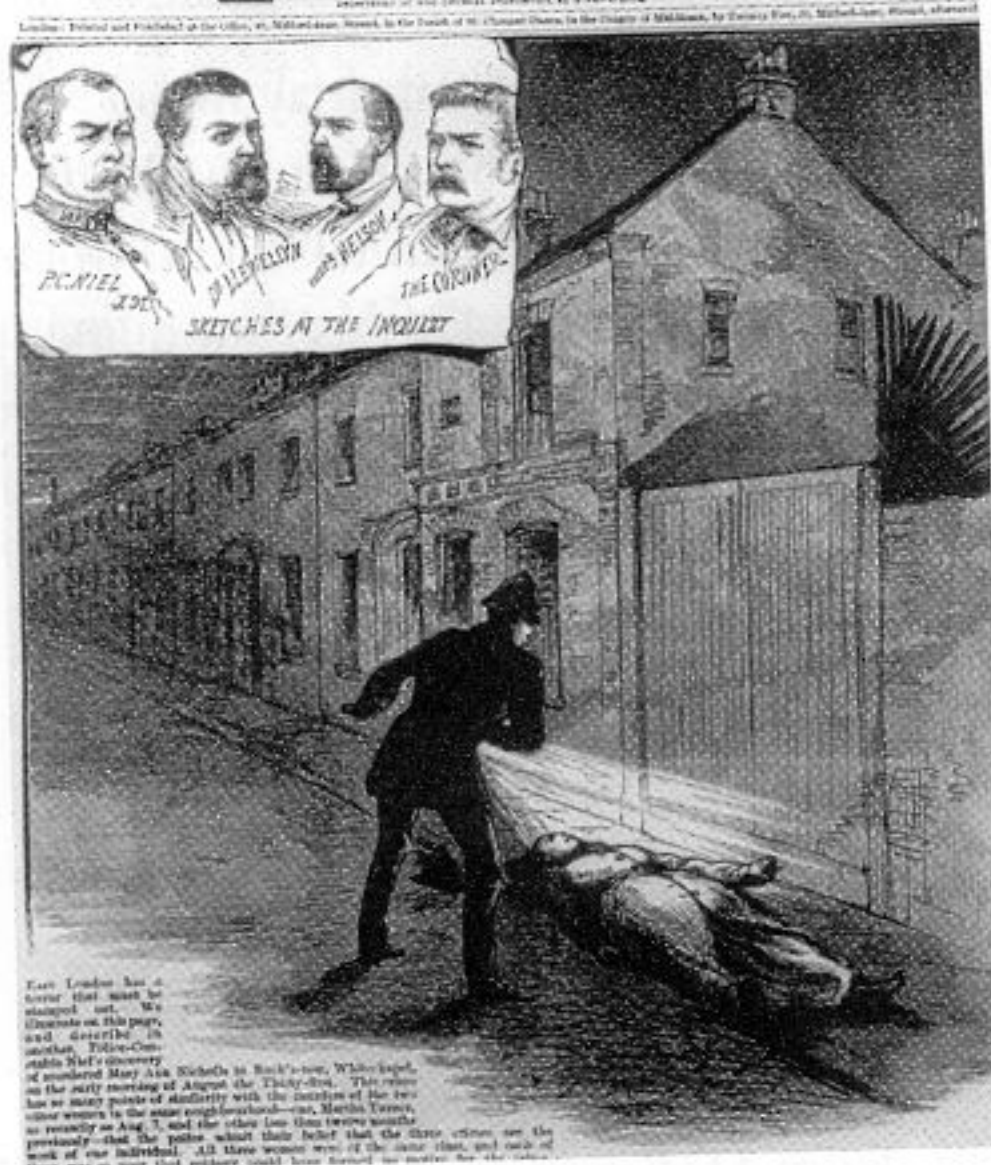
the morning of Saturday 8 September, 1888, when the body of Annie Chapman (also known as Siffey), aged 47, was found at 6 a.m. in the back yard of No. 29 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields. Her throat had been cut and her body savagely mutilated. In a horrifying escalation of barbarity, her uterus had been removed and was missing. Police inquiries intensified and suspects came to their notice (**document 2**). These included an insane pork butcher from Holloway named Isenschmid. But there was no trace of Chapman's killer and it was a sensational time for the press: the publicity given to the murders snowballed and theories abounded. Isenschmid was absolved when further murders occurred while he was still locked in an asylum.



Whitechapel Road and the London Hospital as it looked in Victorian times. The hospital is close by Buck's Row, Nichols' murder scene. The road is still recognisable today and is the main highway into London from the east (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive).



# THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED PAPER AND ILLUSTRATED TIMES



The Penny Illustrated Paper for 8 September 1888 carried front-page coverage of the Buck's Row murder a week earlier. It was published on the day of the murder of Annie Chapman in Hanbury Street (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive).

Probably the nickname 'Jack the Ripper' is the main reason for the continuing fascination with this unknown perpetrator of a handful of horrific murders. The origin of the name can be traced to the signature of the now famous 'Dear Boss' letter, dated 25 September 1888, and sent on 27 September to the offices of the Central News Agency, 5 New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, London (**document 3**). This letter was forwarded to the police on 29 September but did not receive publicity in the newspapers until 1 October. Before it did there were two more murders.

At 1 a.m. on Sunday 30 September 1888, the body of Elizabeth Stride, 44 years old, a prostitute, was found lying in Dutfield's Yard, Berner Street, St George's-in-the-East. Her throat had been cut but there was no

other mutilation. There was no trace of her killer at the scene. The murder was again in the Metropolitan Police area and extensive enquiries were instituted; a possible witness to the attack on Stride, Israel Schwartz, was located (**document 4**).

At 1.45 a.m. on the same night, PC 881 Watkins of the City of London Police was on patrol when he found the body of another prostitute, Catherine Eddowes, aged 46, in the gloomy southernmost corner of Mitre Square, Aldgate. The wounds to the body were extensive: her throat had been cut deeply, her clothing raised, and her abdomen savagely opened with two deep cuts and mutilated. Her uterus and left kidney were later found to be missing. Police officers searched the area but there was no trace of her killer (**document 5**). A

detailed plan and drawings of the Mitre Square murder scene were prepared for the coroner's inquest on Eddowes by the City Surveyor, Frederick Foster (**document 9**).

A clue in the shape of a bloody and soiled piece cut from Eddowes' apron was found in the doorway of Nos 108-119 Model Dwellings, Goulston Street, by PC 254A Long, which at least showed the murderer's direction of travel after the attack. This discovery was made a short distance away, but in the Metropolitan Police Whitechapel Division. Above the piece of apron, on the doorway entrance jamb, was scrawled a message in chalk, transcribed by the Metropolitan Police as:

'The Juwes are The men that Will not be Blamed for nothing'.

The City Police enquiries were extensive and a possible description of the culprit was obtained when a witness, Joseph Lawende, was located by police enquiries. He stated that he had seen a man with a woman, whom he identified as Eddowes by her clothing, standing at Church Passage (one of the entrances to Mitre Square) around 1.35 a.m. (**documents 5 and 8**). Great controversy was caused by the decision of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir Charles Warren, to erase the message on the wall, and he even attended the



scene to supervise this action  
(**document 7**).

Further uproar was generated when publicity was given to the receipt of the 'Dear Boss' 'Jack the Ripper' letter. The receipt of a second communication, a postcard dated 1 October 1888, again by the Central News Agency and signed 'Jack the Ripper' (**document 6**), caused a great sensation for the press, and alarmed and excited the restive population. The ominous name was telegraphed to an international audience. It resulted in a deluge of letters purporting to come from the murderer, most of which were signed 'Jack the Ripper' (**documents 10 and 11** are examples).

On Tuesday 16 October 1888 Mr George Lusk, chairman of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee, received a small package purporting to be from the killer. This 'Committee' had been set up to try to assist the police in catching the killer. The package contained half a human kidney, cut longitudinally, together with a letter addressed 'From hell' (**documents 8 and 12**).

The final murder of the 1888 series occurred on the morning of Friday 9 November 1888. The body of a woman known as Mary Jane Kelly, a prostitute stated to be aged 25 years, was found in her room, No. 13 Miller's Court, 26 Dorset Street, Spitalfields. Her

Handbill calling for information on the murders, issued by the Metropolitan Police Office, 30 September 1888, and distributed by police officers door to door in the locality (PRO, MEPO 3/140).

throat had been cut; she was fearfully mutilated and disembowelled. Her heart was absent from her body. There was no trace of her killer. However, a witness, George Hutchinson (**document 13**), made what was regarded as an important sighting of a suspect, with the victim, at 2 a.m. on the morning of her murder. Inspector Abberline interrogated Hutchinson and reported on the inquiry (**document 14**). The degree of sensation caused by the murders was reflected in the lurid front page of the *Illustrated Police News* of Saturday 17 November 1888, with its coverage of the Kelly murder (**document 15**).

Despite the fact that the identity of 'Jack the Ripper' remained unknown, ideas as to his identity continued to appear after

# POLICE NOTICE.

## TO THE OCCUPIER.

On the mornings of Friday, 31st August, Saturday 8th, and Sunday, 30th September, 1888, Women were murdered in or near Whitechapel, supposed by some one residing in the immediate neighbourhood. Should you know of any person to whom suspicion is attached, you are earnestly requested to communicate at once with the nearest Police Station.

Metropolitan Police Office,  
30th September, 1888.

Printed by S. C. G. & Co. Limited, 1, The Arcade, Southampton.

the murders had ceased. In February 1894 Melville Macnaghten, the then Chief Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) at Scotland Yard, wrote a report on the Whitechapel murders, listing, without giving a source, the names of three persons he considered possible suspects. This document is accepted by historians as having great significance, and has been the foundation of many published theories about the Ripper (**document 16**). Since 1888 the theories have continued to proliferate, expressed in innumerable books – both fact and fiction – as well as film and documentary treatments. 'Jack the Ripper' has been pitted against the fictional Sherlock Holmes many times in book and film. Public interest remains unabated.



## Further reading

There have been so many books on the subject of the Whitechapel murders that a comprehensive bibliography would not be practical here. In no way should this be seen to detract from the other books to be found in the ever-extending list of titles. This list is chronological and includes all the major reference works.

Matters, Leonard, *The Mystery of Jack the Ripper* (London, Hutchinson, 1929)

Stewart, William, *Jack the Ripper - A New Theory* (London, Quality Press, 1939)

McCormick, Donald, *The Identity of Jack the Ripper* (London, Jarrolds, 1959)

Cullen, Tom, *Autumn of Terror* (London, The Bodley Head, 1965)

Odell, Robin, *Jack the Ripper in Fact and Fiction* (London, Harrap, 1965)

Farson, Daniel, *Jack the Ripper* (London, Michael Joseph, 1972)

Whittington-Egan, R, *A Casebook on Jack the Ripper* (London, Wildy, 1975)

Rumbelow, Donald, *The Complete Jack the Ripper* (London, W H Allen, 1975)

Jones, Elwyn and Lloyd, John, *The Ripper File* (London, Arthur Barker, 1975)

Knight, Stephen, *Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution* (London, Harrap, 1976)

Fido, Martin, *The Crimes, Detection and Death of Jack the Ripper* (London, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1987)

Harris, Melvin, *Jack the Ripper - The Bloody Truth* (London, Columbus Books, 1987)

Howells, Martin and Skinner, Keith, *The Ripper Legacy* (London, Sidgwick & Jackson, 1987)

Begg, Paul, *Jack the Ripper The Uncensored Facts* (London, Robson Books, 1988)

Begg, Paul; Skinner, Keith; Fido, Martin, *The Jack the Ripper A-Z* (London, Headline, 1991)

Harris, Melvin, *The True Face of Jack the Ripper* (London, Michael O'Mara, 1994)

Sugden, Philip, *The Complete History of Jack the Ripper* (London, Robinson, 1994)

Kelly, Alexander and Sharp, David, *Jack the Ripper: A Bibliography & Review of the Literature* (Association of Assistant Librarians & Rempoy, 1995)

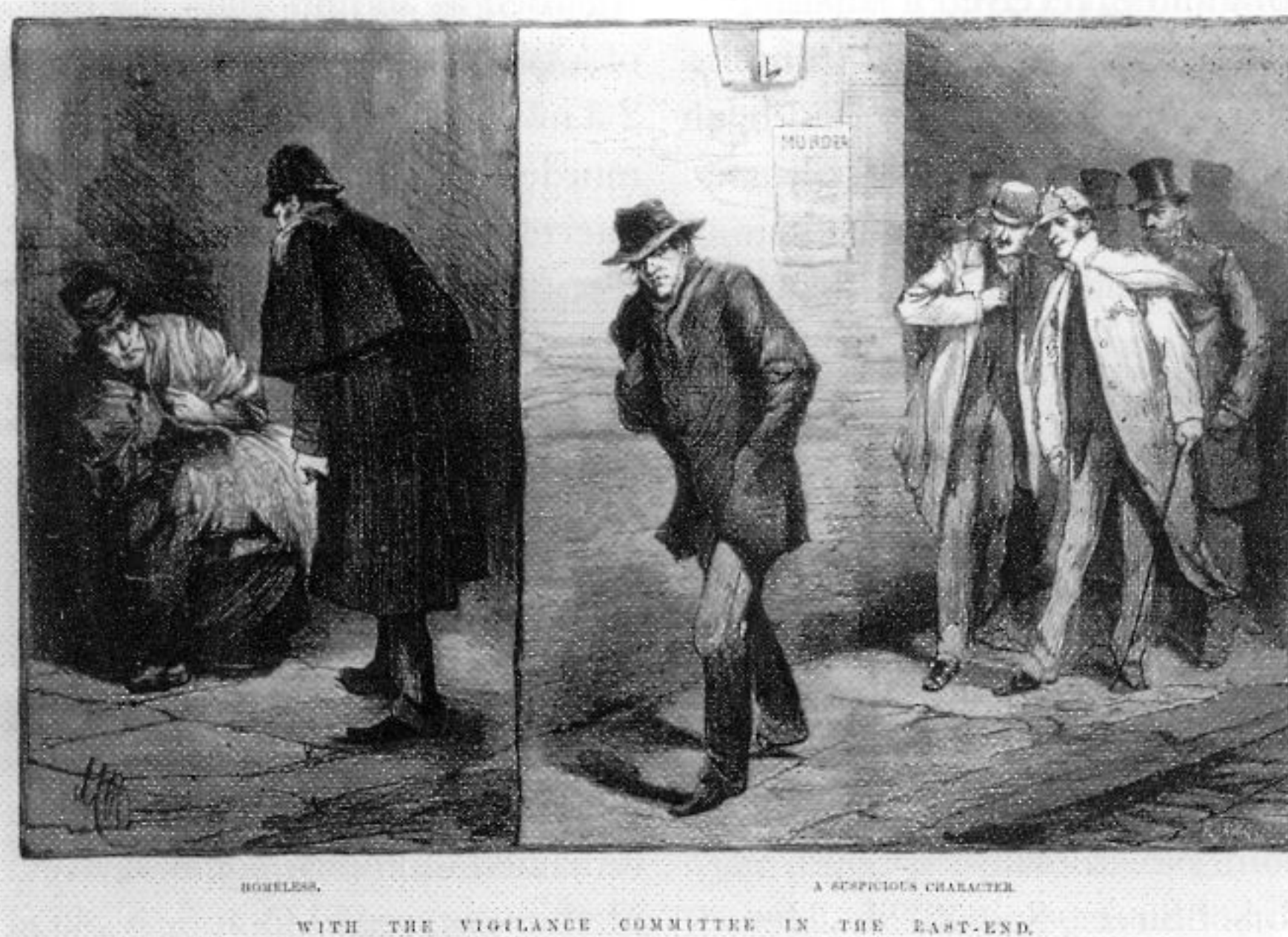
Evans, Stewart P and Gainey, Paul, *Jack the Ripper: First American Serial Killer* (London, Arrow, 1996)

Connell, Nicholas and Evans, Stewart P, *The Man Who Hunted Jack the Ripper* (Cambridge, Rupert Books, 2000)

Evans, Stewart P and Skinner, Keith, *The Ultimate Jack the Ripper Sourcebook* (London, Robinson, 2000)

Evans, Stewart P and Skinner, Keith, *Jack the Ripper: Letters From Hell* (Stroud, Sutton, 2001)

The *Illustrated London News* of 13 October 1888 carried these illustrations of scenes in the East End: a poor woman sleeping on the streets being checked by the police, and members of a 'Vigilance' group following a suspicious man (PRO, ZPER 34/93).





# The documents

## 1. Report by Inspector Spratling on the murder of Mary Ann Nichols

It fell to Inspector John Spratling of J Division (Bethnal Green) to make the initial police report on the first generally recognised 'Ripper' murder; that of Mary Ann Nichols on 31 August 1888. Spratling, an 18-year veteran in the Metropolitan Police, was the uniform Inspector on duty when the body of Nichols was discovered. In a three-page, handwritten report on Metropolitan Police headed report paper, he details the finding of the body by the beat officer, PC 97J Neil. A description is given of the initial police activity and the injuries and appearance of the deceased. The report is signed by Inspector

Spratling and counter-signed by his supervisor, Superintendent Keating, who adds a note to the effect that the woman's clothing bore the laundry mark of the Lambeth Workhouse, which led to her identification.

31 August 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/140 ff. 239-41

## 2. Report by Inspector Abberline of Scotland Yard on the Nichols and Chapman murders

Inspector Frederick George Abberline, 45 years old, was the Scotland Yard detective assigned to lead the on-the-ground investigation into the 'Ripper' murders. Abberline had joined the force in 1863 and had previously spent 14 years as Local

Inspector in the Whitechapel Division CID. He has enjoyed the highest profile of all the officers involved in the investigation. This report is written on official 'Metropolitan Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard' headed paper and is 15 pages long. It describes the police investigation into the murders of Mary Ann Nichols and Annie Chapman. Abberline details the identification of the victims and the questioning of witnesses, and reveals the strange early police suspect, Joseph Isenschmid.

19 September 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/140 ff. 242-56

## 3. 'Dear Boss' letter

This is a colour copy of the important two-page letter purporting to come from the murderer and signed 'Jack the Ripper', the first known use of this name. It was received by the Central News Agency on 27 September 1888 and forwarded to the police two days later. It is by no means certain that the letter was actually written by the killer, and some senior officers at Scotland Yard believed that an 'enterprising journalist' was probably responsible. Sent three days before the double murder of 30 September (Stride and Eddowes), the letter includes



BLIND-MAN'S BUFF.

(As played by the Police.)  
"TURN ROUND THREE TIMES,  
AND CATCH WHOM YOU MAY!"

Drawing from *Punch*, 22 September 1888, satirising the police's confusion about the murders. Both the government and the police were subjected to such critical journalism as a result of the 'Jack the Ripper'.



Middlesex Street, Whitechapel (Petticoat Lane), heart of Ripper territory and the 'old clothes' district of the East End. The centre of the Jewish quarter, the photograph shows the Sunday market in the 1890s (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive).



threats to commit more murders and 'to clip the ladys ears off...'. In view of these subsequent murders, and the fact that part of Eddowes' right ear was cut off, some believed it to be genuine.

25 September 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/3153 ff. 1-4

#### 4. Overall summary of the murder of Elizabeth Stride by Chief Inspector Swanson

Chief Inspector Donald Sutherland Swanson, 40 years of age, was the Scotland Yard chief assigned to overall supervision of police enquiries into the

Whitechapel murders. He collated all the reports, statements, correspondence etc. that were submitted and reported directly to the Assistant Commissioner (Crime), Dr Robert Anderson. This



12-page handwritten report on Scotland Yard report paper summarises the events surrounding the murder of Elizabeth Stride, and the resulting extensive police enquiries carried out. It gives an excellent insight into police procedures and thinking, and lists the complicated sequence of events on the night of the Stride murder, as recounted by the many witnesses. Swanson discloses the identity of an important police witness, Israel Schwartz, who witnessed an attack on Stride just before her body was found. Schwartz was also able to supply a description of the suspect. There are marginal Home Office annotations. This report provides one of the most detailed descriptions of the police investigation into any of the Whitechapel murders and demonstrates how extensive the police enquiries really were.

19 October 1888

PRO, HO 144/221/A49301C ff. 148-59

#### 5. Report by Inspector McWilliam, City of London Police, on the murder of Catherine Eddowes

Inspector James McWilliam was head of the Detective Department of the City of London Police. This report by McWilliam is of special significance, as the City Police records have not survived (unlike those of the Metropolitan Police). It is an eight-page handwritten report on City of London Police headed paper, and provides a rare insight into the Mitre Square murder, and the City Police investigation. It identifies the officers involved and describes the finding of the piece of bloody soiled apron which had been cut from that worn by Eddowes in the doorway at Nos 108-119 Model Dwellings, Goulston Street, in the Metropolitan Police territory. It also describes the discovery of the message written in chalk in the same doorway and mentions the





Sir Charles Warren, who was Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police at the time of the murders (PRO, COPY 1/443).

offer of a reward by the Lord Mayor of London. The possible sighting of the killer with his victim at the entrance to Church Passage is described and details of the receipt of the 'Lusk letter and kidney' are given. The liaison between the City and Metropolitan police forces in the ongoing investigation is also described.

27 October 1888

PRO, HO 144/221/A49301C ff. 163-70

#### 6. 'Saucy Jacky' postcard

This was the second communication received by the Central News Agency just after the double murder, and again purporting to come from 'Jack the Ripper'. This postcard includes the use of the name 'saucy Jacky' and speaks of the 'double event', i.e. the Stride and Eddowes murders. The fact that it contains references to the previous letter, at this time unpublished, indicates

that it comes from the same source, although the handwriting is slightly different, possibly disguised. The original postcard is now missing from Scotland Yard. All we have today are the colour facsimiles held at the PRO.

1 October 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/142 ff. 2-3

#### 7. Report by Sir Charles Warren regarding his actions on the morning of the Stride and Eddowes murders

This eight-page handwritten report from Sir Charles Warren, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, to the Home Office, pays special regard to his erasure of the chalk written message on the wall in Goulston Street. A controversial figure, Warren, 48 years of age, was a General in the Royal Engineers and was appointed Chief Commissioner in 1886. He

resigned in November 1888 at the height of the murders, after ongoing disputes with the Home Office. He justifies his action by stating that such a message would have inflamed feeling against the Jews in the area if seen by the public. He mentions that a copy of the writing was taken before it was erased, and is enclosed with the report. Greatly criticised over the failure to capture the murderer, Warren was often required to justify his actions, many of which were the result of his undoubtedly autocratic nature. The report, although signed by Warren, is in two different hands - probably those of subordinate officials at Scotland Yard.

6 November 1888

PRO, HO 144/221/A49301C ff. 174-81

#### 8. Report by Chief Inspector Swanson regarding Metropolitan Police knowledge of the Mitre Square murder

This 11-page handwritten report by Chief Inspector Donald S Swanson relates the facts known to the Metropolitan Police surrounding the murder in Mitre Square which fell under the jurisdiction of the City Police. Importantly, it includes a variant of the message on the wall, and gives the witness Lawende's description of the suspect seen with a woman identified as



Eddowes. It also gives information on another police suspect, John Piser, alias 'Leather Apron', who had already been eliminated from police enquiries. Swanson specifies Jewish connections with the murders in relation to anti-Semitic feeling and the erasure of the graffiti by the police. Details of the 'Lusk letter and kidney' incident are given, together with the full wording of the letter. The relevance of the Lusk incident is discussed together with possible origins of the piece of kidney.

6 November 1888

PRO, HO 144/221/A49301C ff. 184-94

### **9. Coroner's plan of Mitre Square, with sketches of the injuries to Eddowes and the body in situ in the corner of the square**

Frederick William Foster, the City of London Architect, made these plans and sketches, for use at the Eddowes' inquest. The plan is a rare surviving example of the detailed information that was gathered for the coroner's court investigating the death of a victim. Its importance lies in the information it contains on the murder of Catherine Eddowes. The detail includes the location of the body and the night watchman, George Morris, at the Kearley and Tonge warehouse in Mitre

Square; it also illustrates the wounds inflicted upon Eddowes' face and body. There is a map of the murderer's possible escape routes from the scene of the crime to the doorway in Goulston Street, the location of the disposal of the piece of Eddowes' apron and the doorway where 'Juwes' graffiti was discovered.

30 September 1888

Royal London Hospital Museum Archives,  
Whitechapel Road

### **10. A 'Jack the Ripper' letter**

The initial 'Jack the Ripper' correspondence sent to the Central News Agency resulted in a flood of similar correspondence, much of it colourful and imaginative such as this example sent to Scotland Yard from Birmingham. The content reveals that the original letter inspired the writer and shows the effect the murders and resultant publicity were having on the public. Chief Inspector Donald S Swanson's initials may be seen at the top left-hand corner of the page, indicating that he had examined the letter to assess its importance in relation to the overall enquiry, and to determine whether or not it required further action.

8 October 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/142 ff. 160-62

### **11. A letter from Philadelphia, USA, signed '“Jack” the ripper'**

This letter was sent from the USA and, purporting to come from the killer, threatens more murders. It is a good example of the international notoriety attained by the name 'Jack the Ripper' and the Whitechapel murders, demonstrating that the press coverage in the USA was extensive and affected the American public.

October 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/142 ff. 90-91

### **12. 'From hell' letter to George Lusk**

This letter was posted anonymously in a small cardboard box together with half a human kidney, longitudinally divided, and received by George Akin Lusk, chairman of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee. Lusk, a Mile End builder and decorator, had received much press publicity in his role as leading light of the 'Ripper hunters', and had previously received communications signed 'Jack the Ripper'. The piece of kidney was examined by doctors and declared to be human. Of all the communications allegedly sent by the murderer most experts feel that this is likeliest to be genuine.

16 October 1888

Evans/Skinner Crime Archive



### **13. Statement of George Hutchinson regarding a last sighting of Mary Jane Kelly**

A rare survival is this original witness statement of George Hutchinson; three pages long on Metropolitan Police 'H' Division headed paper. This official statement was taken by Sergeant Badham, signed by Hutchinson, and counter-signed by Inspector E Ellisdon. It was signed and submitted by Inspector Abberline to Superintendent Arnold. The statement gives Hutchinson's important account of his sighting of Mary Kelly on the morning of her murder, together with his very detailed description of the suspect he saw with her. Hutchinson knew the victim and spoke with her shortly before she met the other man, who may have been her killer. Hutchinson gives details of some of Kelly's last known movements in this final sighting of her before she was murdered. Abberline considered Hutchinson a reliable witness and attached importance to his statement.

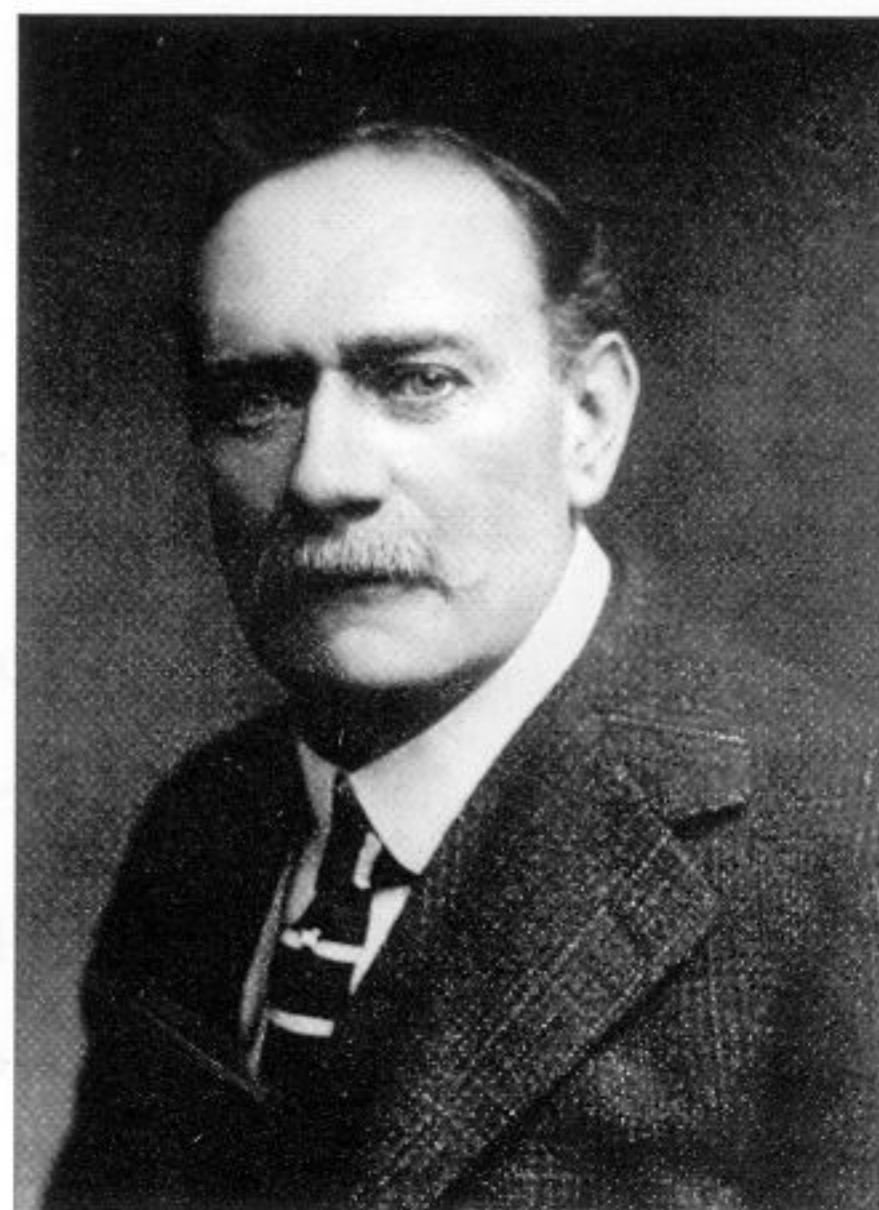
12 November 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/140 ff. 227-9

### **14. Report by Inspector Abberline on the Kelly murder and inquest, and the witness Hutchinson**

This important report written in Abberline's own hand gives details

Sir Melville Macnaghten. Chief Constable, CID, Scotland Yard, and author of the famous report that named the suspects Druitt, Kosminski and Ostrog in 1894 (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive).



of the Kelly murder inquiry and inquest and comments on the important witness George Hutchinson. Abberline also details plans for the police to escort Hutchinson around the area in an attempt to locate the 'well dressed suspect'. He mentions arrests of suspects that have been made. The report is another rare insight into this supervisory officer's investigation of the murders.

12 November 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/140 ff. 230-32

### **15. Front page of the *Illustrated Police News* with coverage of the Kelly murder**

Despite its name this lurid illustrated newspaper had no connection with the police in any way. It shows the great media coverage the murders were receiving and carries a series of

illustrations of the Kelly murder from her meeting the killer to the removal of the body from the scene at 13 Miller's Court, 26 Dorset Street, Spitalfields. There is a large artist's impression of what Mary Kelly looked like in life. It is interesting to note that the paper lists this as the seventh murder in the series, including the murders of Emma Smith and Martha Tabram. A useful map of the murder locations is featured.

17 November 1888

Evans/Skinner Crime Archive

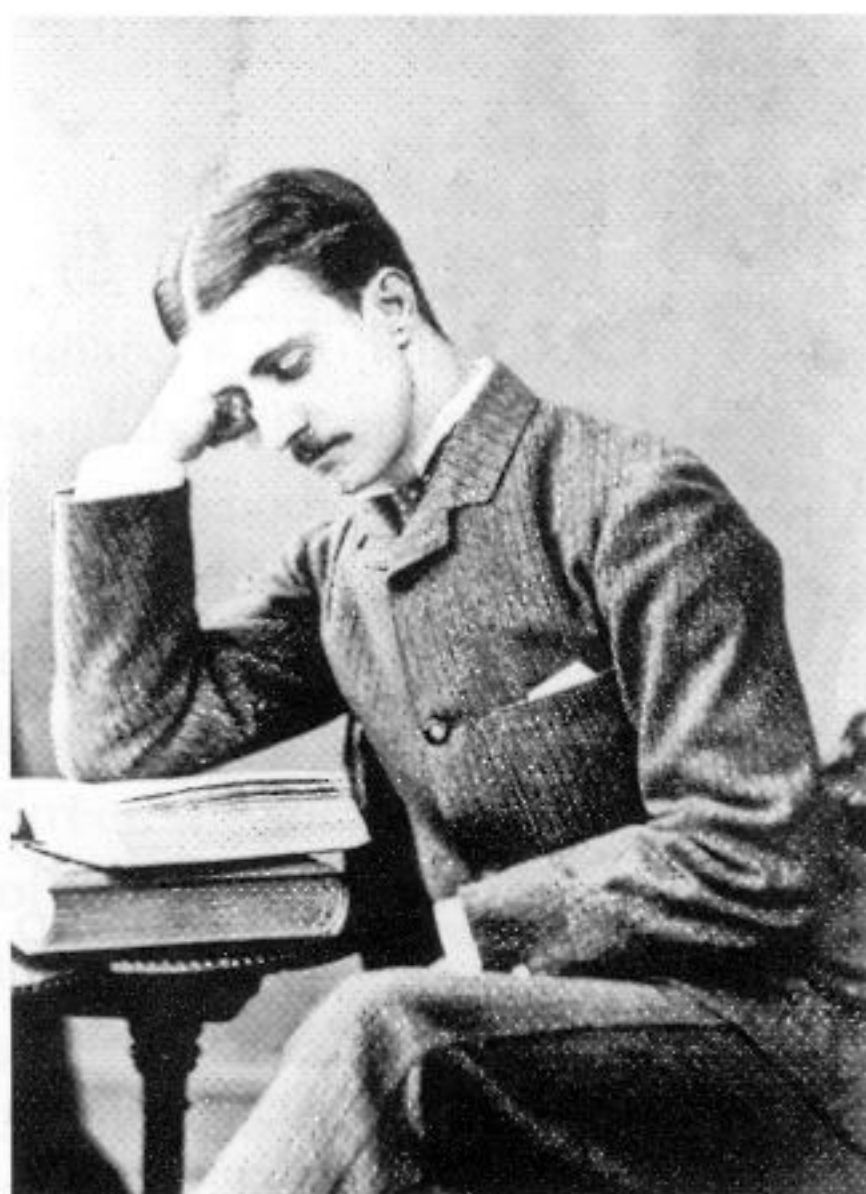
### **16. Macnaghten report, identifying three police suspects**

Although not contemporary with the murders, this seven-page handwritten report by Sir Melville Macnaghten, Chief Constable, is rightly held as a very important document by many students of the 'Ripper' crimes, and has greatly





OSTROG, alias BERTRAND ASHLEY, CLAUDE CLAYTON, and Dr. GRANT, Office No. 22550, whose apprehension is sought for failing to report—age 55, height 5 ft. 11 in., complexion dark, hair dark brown, eyes grey, scars right thumb and right shin, two large moles right shoulder and one back of neck, corporal punishment marks; generally dressed in a semi-clerical suit. A Polish Jew. Was sentenced, 5th January, 1874, at Aylesbury, to 10 years' penal servitude and 7 years' police supervision for larceny. Liberated on license 25th August, 1883. Again sentenced at the Central Criminal Court, 14th September, 1887, to 6 months' hard labour for larceny. On the 10th March, 1888, he was liberated from the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, and failed to report.  
Warrant issued.  
Special attention is called to this dangerous man.



Two of the Macnaghten named suspects:  
left: representation of Michael Ostrog from the *Police Gazette*, 26 October 1888;  
right: Montague John Drutt. See also p. 6: the 'suspicious man' illustration has been used over the years to portray the third suspect, Kosminski (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive).

3. 'Michael Ostrog, a Russian doctor', also alleged to be insane, and eliminated when he was 'subsequently detained in a lunatic asylum as a homicidal maniac' [sic].

Although no hard evidence to associate any of the three suspects with the murders is given, the report has been the basis upon which many authors have constructed their theories. It thus can be seen to have played a great part in the history of the case, and its importance is undisputed. A facsimile is here made available in full for the first time.

23 February 1894  
PRO, MEPO 3/141 ff. 177–83

influenced Ripper studies. Macnaghten was second in command (to Dr Robert Anderson) in the CID at Scotland Yard, and held a great interest in the case throughout his career. The report defines the popularly accepted five victims, and names three persons regarded by the police as suspects. They were:

1. 'A Mr M.J. Drutt, said to be a doctor' [sic, he was a barrister], who committed suicide in the Thames in December 1888.
2. 'Kosminski, a Polish Jew', who had been 'removed to a lunatic asylum as a homicidal maniac about March 1889'.

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Wallet illustrations

Front: sketches from the *Illustrated London News*, 22 September 1888 (PRO, ZPER 34/93); letters purporting to be from 'Jack the Ripper' (PRO, MEPO 3/142); Metropolitan Police report on efforts to trace the criminal (PRO, HO 144/221/A49301C).

Inside: the New Scotland Yard Metropolitan Police headquarters, operational from 1890, from the *Graphic*, 7 June 1890 (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive); case files at New Scotland Yard prior to deposit at the Public Record Office (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive); Sir Charles Warren (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive); letter from 'Jack the Ripper' of 9 October 1888, found pinned to a passage wall in Bethnal Green (PRO, MEPO 3/142).

All PRO documents can be seen on open access at the Public Record Office, Kew. Document 9 is courtesy of the Royal London Hospital Museum Archives, Whitechapel Road. The *Illustrated Police News*, *Penny Illustrated Paper*, *Punch* and *Police Gazette* can be seen at the British Newspaper Library, Colindale.

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Special Report.

Reference to Papers.

Division.

31<sup>st</sup> August 1888

P.L. 97. T. Keil reports at 3.45. A.M. 31<sup>st</sup> inst. he found the dead body of a woman lying on her back with her clothes a little above her knees, with her throat cut from ear to ear on a yard crossing at Buck's Row, Whitechapel, P.C. obtained the assistance of P.L. 55. H. Emory and 96. T. Thain, the latter called Dr. Lewellyn, #152. Whitechapel Road. he arrived quickly and pronounced life to be extinct, apparently but few minutes, he directed her removal to the mortuary, stating he would make a further examination there, which was done in the ambulance.

Upon my arrival there and taking a description I found that she had been disembowelled, and at once sent to inform the D<sup>r</sup> of it, he arrived quickly and on further examination stated that her throat had been cut from left to right, two distinct cuts being on left side. The windpipe and spinal cord being cut through, a petriole apparently of a rib being on right lower part, also one left chest. The abdomen had been open from centre of bottom of ribs on right side, under pelvis to left of the



Special Report.

Division.

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Reference to Papers.

Continued

Stomach, there the wound was jagged the Omentum, or coating of the Stomach was also cut in several places, and a small stab on private parts, apparently done with a strong bladed knife, supposed to have been done by some landed person, death being almost instantaneous.

Description. Age about 45. Length 5 ft 2. or 3. Complexion dark, hair dark brown turning grey, eyes brown, skin on lower right jaw and left cheek, slight elevation of tongue, one tooth deficient front of upper jaw, two on left of lower. Dress. Brown velvet, 7. large brass buttons. (figure of a female riding a horse and man at side thereon), brown lining. Grey woollen Petticoat, flannel do, white chest flannel, brown stays, white cloth black ribbed woollen stockings, Men's boots, cut on uppers, tips on heels. Black straw bonnet, trimmed black velvet.

I made enquiries and was informed by Mrs Emma Green, a widow, New Col. Adjoining, and Mr Walter Purkin, of the Wharf, opposite, also of William Compton watchman to Mrs. Brown & Co. Raffles Row, and P.C. St. G. R. Police on at Wharf near, none of whom knew



Special Report.

Division.

188

Reference to Papers.

Continued

any screams during the night, or anything to lead them to believe that the murder had been committed there.

The Stations and Premises of the East London and District Railways, at the wharves and enclosures in the vicinity have been searched but no trace of any weapon could be found there.

P.C. states he passed through Rovers at 3.15. Am. and P.S. 10. Kirby also the same time, but the woman was not there then, and is not known to them.

Spralling Dept.

Kratmg Sup

It has since been ascertained that the dress bears the marks of Lambeth Work and released is supposed to have been an inmate of that house.

Kratmg Sup



## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CENTRAL OFFICER'S  
SPECIAL REPORT.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

SUBJECT *M. Murders*  
*in Whitechapel*Scotland Yard,  
19<sup>th</sup> day of Sept. 1888

REFERENCE TO PAPERS

5-2, 783

With reference to the  
Subject named in margin.  
They report that  
about 3.40. am 31<sup>st</sup> Ult. as  
Charles Cross, Carman of 22  
Doveton Street, Cambridge Road,  
Bethnal Green was passing  
through Bucks Row, Whitechapel  
(on his way to work) he noticed  
a woman lying on her back  
on the footway (against some  
gates (leading into a stable yard)  
he stopped to look at the  
woman when another Carman  
(also on his way to work) named  
Robert Paul of 30 Foster St.  
Bethnal Green came up, and  
Cross called his attention to  
the woman, but being dark  
they did not notice any  
blood, and passed on with  
the intention of informing the  
first constable they met, and  
on arriving at the corner  
of Hanbury St. and Old Montague  
St. they met P. 5-5. Mizen and  
(1, acquainted



acquainted him of what they had seen, and on the Constable proceeding towards the spot he found that P. 94 J. Weib (who was on the beat) had found the woman, and was calling for assistance. P. 95 Weib had turned on his light and discovered that the woman's throat was severely cut. P. 96 J. Thain was also called and sent at once for Dr. Llewellyn of 152 Whitechapel Road, who quickly arrived on the scene and pronounced life extinct and ordered the removal of the body to the mortuary. In the meantime P. 97 Tiozen had been sent for the Ambulance and assistance from Bethnal Green Station, and on Insp. Spratling and other officers arriving, the body was removed to the mortuary. On arriving there



There the Inspector, made a further examination, and found that the abdomen had also been severely cut in several places exposing the intestines. The Inspector acquainted Dr. Llewellyn who afterwards made a more minute examination and found that the wounds in the abdomen were in themselves sufficient to cause instant death, and he expressed an opinion that they were inflicted before the throat was cut. The body was not then identified. On the clothing being carefully examined by Supt Nelson he found some of the underclothing bore the mark of Lambeth Workhouse which led to the body being identified as that of a former inmate named Mary Ann Nichols, and by that means we were able to trace the



the relatives and complete the identity. It was found she was the wife of William Nichols, of 37 Coburg Street, Old Kent Road, a printer in the employ of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. Whitefriars St. City from whom she had been separated about 9 years through her drunken and immoral habits, and that for several years past she had from time to time been an inmate of various workhouses. In May of this year she left Lambeth workhouse and entered the service of Mr. Lowdry, Ingleside, Rose Hill Road, Wandsworth. She remained there until the 12<sup>th</sup> July when she absconded stealing various articles of wearing apparel. A day or two after she became a lodger at 18 Thrawl St. Spitalfields a common lodging-house and



and slept there and at  
another common lodging.  
house 56 Flower & Dean Street  
up to the night of the murder  
about 1.40. am. That morning  
she was seen in the kitchen at  
18 Thrawl St. when she informed  
the Deputy of the lodging-house  
that she had no money to  
pay her lodgings. She requested  
that her bed might be kept  
for <sup>her</sup> and left stating that  
she would soon get the  
money. at this time she  
was drunk. She was next  
seen at 2.30. am at the corner  
of Osborn St. and Whitechapel  
Road by Ellen Holland a lodger  
in the same house who seeing  
she was very drunk requested  
her to return with her to the  
lodging-house. She however  
refused remarking that she  
would soon be back and  
walked away down the White-  
chapel Road in the direction  
of

( 5 )



of the place where the body was found. There can be no doubt with regard to the time because the Whitechapel Church clock chimed 2.30., and Holland called the attention of the deceased to the time. We have been unable to find any person who saw her alive after Holland left her. The distance from Osborn St. to Bucks Row, would be about half a mile. Inquiries were made in every conceivable quarter with a view to trace the murderer but not the slightest clue can at present be obtained. In the course of our inquiries amongst the numerous women of the same class as the deceased it was ascertained that a feeling of ~~terror~~ existed against a man known as Leather apron who it appeared have for a considerable time past been



been levying black mail and  
threatening them if his demands  
were not complied with;  
although there was no evidence  
to connect him with the  
murder. It was however  
thought desirable to find  
him and interrogate him  
as to his movements on  
the night in question, and with  
that view searching inquiries  
were made at all common  
lodging houses in various  
parts of the Metropolis but  
through the publicity given  
in the "Star" and other news-  
papers the man was made  
acquainted with the fact  
that he was being sought for  
and it was not until the  
10<sup>th</sup> Inst. that he was dis-  
covered when it was found  
that he had been concealed  
by his relatives. On his being  
interrogated he was able  
however to give such a  
Satisfactory

( 7 )



Satisfactory account of his  
movements as to prove con-  
clusively that the suspicions  
were groundless. Suspicion  
was also attached to three  
men employed during the night  
of the murder by Messrs Barber,  
H. "Horse slaughters" Wintthrop  
St. which is about 30 yards  
from where the body was found.  
They have however been seen Sepa-  
rately and lengthy statements  
taken from them as to how  
they spent their time during  
the night, and the explanations  
given by them were confirmed  
by the Police who saw them  
at work, and no grounds  
appeared to exist to suspect  
them of the murder. In the  
meantime viz, at 6 am 8<sup>th</sup>  
Inst. the dead and mutilated  
body of Annie Chapman  
was found in the yard of  
29 Lambury St., Spitalfields,  
having been murdered in the

Same



Same manner, the mutilations  
being of the same description,  
but more brutal leaving no  
doubt that the same person  
committed both murders.  
The identification in this  
case has also been clearly  
established. She was the  
widow of a coachman  
named Chapman who died  
at Windsor, some 18 months  
since from whom she had  
been separated several years  
previously through her drunken  
habits, and who up to the time  
of his death made her an  
allowance of 10/- per week.  
For some years past she  
has been a frequenter of com-  
mon lodging-houses in the  
neighbourhood of Spitalfields,  
and for sometime previous  
to her death ~~at~~ had resided  
at 35 Dorset Street where  
she was last seen alive at  
2 am on the morning of the  
murder.

( 9 )



murder but not having  
the money to pay her lodgings  
left the house remarking  
she would go and get  
it - at the time she appeared  
the worse for drink. From  
then until her body was  
found no reliable informa-  
tion can be obtained as to her  
movements. It was ascer-  
tained <sup>that</sup> for the last two years  
she has occasionally been  
visited by a man named Edw.  
Stanley, a labourer, who resides  
at 1 Osborn Place, Whitechapel  
with that exception she was  
not known to be acquainted  
with any particular man.  
Stanley has been found and  
interrogated and from his  
statement it has been clearly  
established that on the night  
of 30th ult. he was on duty  
with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade Southern  
Division Home Militia at Fort  
Elson Goepost and during the  
night



2  
night of 7<sup>th</sup> Inst. he was in  
bed at his lodgings from  
midnight until 7 am 8<sup>th</sup> -  
an hour after the body was  
discovered. He is also  
believed to be a respectable  
hardworking man, and no  
suspicion whatever is attached  
to him. The deceased was  
in the habit of wearing two  
brass rings (a wedding and  
keeper) these were missing  
when the body was found  
and the finger-bone marks  
of their having been removed  
by force. Special inquiries  
have been made at all places  
where they may be offered for  
pledge or for sale by a person  
believing them to be gold, but  
nothing has resulted therefrom.  
Searching inquiries were also  
made at lodging-houses &c  
with a view of ascertaining  
whether any person had been  
seen to enter with blood  
on

( // )



on them with a like result. The inhabitants of the houses adjoining the scenes of the murders have been seen and many called as witnesses before the Coroner, but none of them heard anything to attract their attention on either occasion. No doubt the murders in each case were committed where the bodies were found. Bucks Row is a narrow quiet thoroughfare frequented by prostitutes for immoral purposes at night and no doubt the yard of 29 Hanbury Street has been used for a similar purpose. Several persons have been detained at various stations on suspicion, and their movements have been inquired into, numerous statements have also been made, and letters received bearing on the subject, but after the



the most exhaustive inquiries  
no useful result has been  
attained. The inquest  
has been opened on both  
bodies, and adjourned  
from time to time, numerous  
witnesses have been examined,  
and both stand now adjourned  
that on Mary Ann Nichols  
until 22<sup>nd</sup>, and on Annie  
Chapman until to-day.

Plans have been prepared  
of the scene of each murder  
for the information of the  
Coroner, and are herewith  
submitted for the information  
of Commissioners. Inquiries  
are being continued in every  
direction in which it is thought  
information may be obtained,  
and no effort will be spared  
to elucidate the mysteries.

I beg to add that the man  
Isenschmid who was detained  
at Holloway on 12<sup>th</sup> Inst, and  
handed over to the Parochial  
Authorities



Authorities as a lunatic, is identical with the man seen in the Prince Albert St. Bushfield St. at 7 am on the morning of the murder of Anne Chapman, by Mrs. Liddymont & other persons. This house is only about 400 yards from the scene of the murder, the man who entered had blood on his hands. Henschmid has carried on the business of a butcher, but some 12 months ago failed in business. He afterwards became depressed and lost his reason, and was confined in an asylum. He was however liberated about Christmas last as cured, but for some months past he has acted very strangely and for the last six weeks he has been absent from home, and wandering about the streets at all hours when



when he left home he had in his possession two large knives that he used in his business. He is now confined in the Bow Infirmary Aycliffe, Fairfield Road, Bow, and Dr. Mickle has been seen with a view to arrange for Mr. Fiddymont and other witnesses to see him, but the doctor thinks this cannot be done at present with safety to his patient. As time is of the greatest importance in this case, not only with regard to the question of identity, but also for the purpose of allaying the strong public feeling that exists, I would respectfully suggest that either the Chief Surgeon, or one of the Dist. Surgeons may be requested to see Dr. Mickle the resident Medical Officer to make if possible some arrangements for the witnesses to see Mausem.

Ch. Josephson.

Then to A.C. C.S.

Y. E. Oberine Supd.

Whickham

(15)



23 Sept. 1888.

3

Dear Boss.

I keep on hearing the police have caught me but they wont fix me just yet. I have laughed when they look so clever and talk about being on the right track. That joke about leather apron gave me real bits. I am down on whores and I shunt quit ripping them till I do get buckled. Grand work the last job was, I gave the body no time to squeal. How can they catch me? I love my work and want to do again. You will soon hear of me with my cunning little games. I saved some of the proper red stuff in a ginger beer bottle over the last job to write with but it went thick like glue and I cant use it. Red ink is fit enough I hope ha ha. The next job I do I shall clip the ludy's ears off and send to the



Police officers just for jolly wouldn't  
you. Keep this letter back till I  
do a bit more work then give  
it out straight. My knife's so nice  
and sharp I want to get to work  
right away if I get a chance.  
Good luck!

Yours truly

Jack the Ripper

Don't mind me giving the trade name





25. Sept. 1888.

Dear Boss

I keep on hearing the police have caught me. but they wont fix me just yet. I have laughed when they look so clever and talk about being on the right track. That joke about Leather Apron gave me real fits. I am down on whores and I shant quit ripping them till I do get buckled. Grand work the last job ~~was~~. I gave the lady no time to squeal. How can they catch me now. I love my work and want to start again. You will soon hear of me with my gunny little games. I saved some of the proper red stuff in a ginger beer bottle over the last job to write with but it went thick like glue and I cant use it. Red ink is fit enough. I hope ha ha. The next job I do I shall clip the lady's ears off and send to the



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and sharp I want to get to work  
right away if I get a chance.  
Good luck.

yours truly

Jack the Ripper

Don't mind me giving the trade name

wasn't good enough  
to post this before  
I got all the red  
ink off my hands  
curse it.

No luck yet. They  
say I'm a doctor

now- ha ha



## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CENTRAL OFFICER'S )  
SPECIAL REPORT. )CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,  
SCOTLAND YARD,19<sup>th</sup> day of October 1888SUBJECT Murder ofElizabeth Stride at Duff-  
fields yard Berner St.Body found at 1 am  
30<sup>th</sup> Sept 1888.

REFERENCE TO PAPERS.

I beg to report that the following are the particulars respecting the murder of Elizabeth Stride on the morning of 30<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1888. —

1 am. 30<sup>th</sup> Sept. A body of a woman was found with the throat cut, but not otherwise mutilated by Louis Diemshitz (Secretary to the Socialist Club) inside the gates of Duffield's Yard in Berner St. Commercial Road East. who gave information to the police. P.C. 252 Lamb proceeded with them to the spot & sent for Drs. Blackwell & Phillips.

1. 10 am. Body examined by the Doctors mentioned who pronounced life extinct, the position of the body was as follows:—  
lying on left side, left arm extended from elbow, cactus lying in hand, right arm over stomach back of hand & inner surface of wrist dotted with blood



blood, legs drawn up knees fixed  
feet close to wall, body still warm  
silk handkerchief round throat,  
slightly torn corresponding to the  
angle of right jaw, throat deeply  
gashed and below the right angle  
apparent abrasion of skin about  
an inch and a quarter in  
diameter.

Search was made in the yard  
but no instrument found.

From enquiries made it was found that  
at : —

12.35 am 30<sup>th</sup> P.C. 452<sup>nd</sup> Smith saw a man and  
woman the latter with a red  
rose talking in Berner Street  
this P.C. on seeing the body  
identified it as being that of  
the woman whom he had seen  
he thus describes the man as  
age about 28. ht. 5 ft. 7 in. comp.  
dark, small dark moustache,  
dress black diagonal coat, hard  
felt hat, white collar & tie.

12.45 am 30<sup>th</sup> Israel Schwartz of 22 Helen  
Street



Street, Backchurch Lane stated that at that hour on turning into Berner St. from Commercial Road & had got as far as the gateway where the murder was committed he saw a man stop & speak to a woman, who was standing in the gateway. The man tried to pull the woman into the street, but <sup>turned her round &</sup> he threw her down on the footway & the woman screamed three times, but not very loudly. On crossing to the opposite side of the street, he saw a second man standing lighting his pipe. The man who threw the woman down called out apparently to the man on the opposite side of the road "Lipiski" & then Schwartz walked away, but finding that he was followed by the second man he ran as far as the railway arch but the man did not follow so far.

The use of "Lipiski" increases  
my belief that the murderer  
was a Jew



Schwartz cannot say whether the two men were together or known to each other.

Upon being taken to the mortuary Schwartz identified the body as that of the woman he had seen & he thus describes the first man who threw the woman down :- age about 30 ht. 5ft. 5in comp. fair hair dark, small brown moustache full face, broad shouldered, dress, dark jacket & trousers black cap with peak, had nothing in his hands.

second man age 35 ht. 5ft. 11in comp. fresh, hair light brown, moustache brown, dress dark overcoat, old black hard felt hat wide brim, had a clay pipe in his hand

about 1am 30<sup>th</sup> Leon Goldstein of 22 Christian Street Commercial Road, called at Leman St. & stated that he was the man that passed down Berner St. with a black bag at that



Who saw this man  
go down Norton St.  
or did he come from  
in case any gathering  
might be held

that hour, that the bag  
contained empty cigarette  
boxes & that he had left a  
coffee house in Spectacle Alley  
a short time before.

The description of the man seen by the P.C.  
was circulated amongst police by wire, &  
by authority of Commissioner it was  
also given to the press. On the evening  
of 30<sup>th</sup> the man Schwartz gave the  
description of the man he had seen ten  
minutes later than the P.C. and it was  
circulated by wire. It will be observed  
that allowing for differences of opinion  
between the P.C. & Schwartz as to apparent  
age & height of the man each saw with  
the woman whose body they both identi-  
fied there are serious differences in the  
description of dress :- thus the P.C. describes  
the dress of the man whom he saw as  
black diagonal coat, hard felt hat, while  
Schwartz describes the dress of the man he  
saw as dark jacket black cap with peak.  
so that at least it is rendered doubtful  
whether they are describing the same man.

If Schwartz is to be believed, and  
the



This is rather confused: at 12.30  
If the man whom the P.C. saw is not  
the same as the man whom  
Schwartz saw, then it is clearly  
more probable that the man whom  
Schwartz saw was the murderer.  
Because Schwartz saw him near  
a quarter of an hour later than  
the P.C.

But I understand the Inspector to  
suggest that Schwartz was not  
not have been the murderer.  
Two only 15 minutes elapsed  
between 12.45 when Schwartz  
saw the man & 1.0 when  
the woman was found murdered  
on the road. But the  
suggestion is that Schwartz was  
very late left her, he being  
a prostitute this account is  
was assaulted by another man,  
a third was late enough for  
this to take place & further  
other man to murder her  
before 1.0

The Police apparently do not suspect  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> man whom Schwartz saw  
on the other side of the street  
a who followed Schwartz

the Police report of his statement casts  
no doubt upon it, it follows if they  
are describing different men that the  
man Schwartz saw & described is the  
more probable of the two to be the  
murderer, for a quarter of an hour  
afterwards the body is found murdered.  
At the same time account must be taken  
of the fact that the throat only of the  
victim was cut in this instance which  
measured by time, considering meeting  
(if with a man other than Schwartz saw)  
the time for the agreement & the murderous  
action would I think be a question of  
so many minutes, five at least, ten at  
most, so that I respectfully submit it  
is not clearly proved that the man that  
Schwartz saw is the murderer although  
it is clearly the more probable of the two.  
Before concluding in dealing with the  
descriptions of these two men I venture  
to insert here for the purpose of compar-  
ison with these two descriptions, the  
description of a man seen with a woman  
in Church Passage close to Mitre Square  
at 1.35 am 30<sup>th</sup> by two men coming  
out



out of a club close by:- age 30 ht 5ft 7 or 8 in. comp fair, fair moustache medium build, dress pepper & salt color loose jacket, grey cloth cap with peak of same color, reddish handkerchief tied in a knot, round neck, appearance of a sailor. In this case I understand from the City Police that Mr. Lewin one of the men identified the clothes only of the murdered woman Eddowes. which is a serious drawback to the value of the description of the man. Ten minutes afterwards the body is found horribly mutilated & it is therefore reasonable to believe that the man he saw was the murderer, but for <sup>purpose of</sup> comparison, this description is nearer to that given by Schwartz than to that given by the P.C.

The body was identified as that of Elizabeth Stride, a prostitute, it may be shortly stated that the enquiry into her history did not disclose the slightest pretext for a motive on behalf of friends or associates or anybody who had known her. The action of Police besides

next to the fact that the  
all Bell & the  
the fact that the  
was not  
the fact that the  
the fact that the  
the fact that the

The woman murdered  
in the City



besides being continued in the directions mentioned in the report respecting the murder of Annie Chapman was as follows

- a. Immediately after the police were on the spot the whole of the members who were in the Socialist Club were searched, their clothes examined and their statements taken.
- b. Extended enquiries were made in Berner Street to ascertain if any person was seen with the woman
- c. Leaflets were printed & distributed in H Division asking the occupiers of houses to give information to Police of any suspicious persons lodging in their houses.
- d. The numerous statements made to Police were enquired into and the persons (of whom there were many) were required to account for their presence at the time of the murders & every care taken as far as possible to verify the statements.

Concurrently with enquiry under head a the yard where the body was found was



was searched but no instrument was found.

Arising out of heading to, a, Mr. Packer a fruiterer, of Berner St. stated that at 11 pm. 29<sup>th</sup> Sept. a young man age 25 to 30 about 5 ft. 7 in. dress long black coat, buttoned up, soft felt hat, (kind of Yankee hat) rather broad shoulders, rough voice, rather quick speaking, with a woman wearing a geranium like flower, white outside, red inside, she sold him 1/2 lb of grapes. The man & woman went to the other side of road & stood talking till 11.30 p.m. then they went towards the Club (Socialist) apparently listening to the music. Mr. Packer when asked by the Police stated that he did not see any suspicious person about, and it was not until after the publication in the newspapers of the description of man seen by the P.C. that Mr. Packer gave the foregoing particulars to two private enquiry men acting conjointly with the Vigilance Com<sup>tee</sup> and the press, who upon searching a drain in the yard found a grape stem



stem which was amongst the other matter swept from the yard after its examination by the police then calling upon Mr Packer whom they took to the mortuary where he identified the body of Elizabeth Stride as that of the woman. Packer who is an elderly man, has unfortunately made different statements so that apart from the fact of the hour at which he saw the woman (and she was seen afterwards by the P.C. & Schwartz as stated) any statement he made would be rendered almost valueless as evidence.

Under head C. 80,000 pamphlets to occupiers were issued and a house to house enquiry made not only involving the result of enquiries from the occupiers but also a search by Police with a few exceptions - but not such as to convey suspicion - covered the area bounded by the City Police boundary on the one hand, Lamb St. Commercial St. Great Eastern Railway & Buxton St. then by Albert St. Dunk St. Chicksand St. & Great Garden St to Whitechapel R<sup>d</sup> and



then to the City boundary, under this head also Common Lodging Houses were visited & over 2000 lodgers were examined.

Enquiry was also made by Thames Police as to sailors on board ships in Docks or river & extended enquiry as to Asiatics present in London, about 80 persons have been detained at the different police stations in the Metropolis & their statements taken and verified by police & enquiry has been made into the movements of a number of persons estimated at upwards of 300 respecting whom communications were received by police & such enquiries are being continued.

Seventy six Butchers & Slaughterers have been visited & the characters of the men employed enquired into, this embraces all servants who had been employed for the past six months.

Enquiries have also been made as to the alleged presence in London of Greek Gipsies, but it was found that they had not been in London during



during the times of the various murders.

Three of the persons calling themselves Cowboys who belonged to the American Exhibition were traced satisfactorily accounted for themselves.

Up to date although the number of letters daily is considerably lessened, the other enquiries respecting alleged suspicious persons continues as numerous.

There are now 994 Dockets besides police reports.

(sd) Donald L. Swanson

Ch. Insp.



Copy of  
REPORT

Div.

Detective

~~Department~~

A49301

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8<sup>6</sup> 163

## CITY OF LONDON POLICE.

October 24<sup>th</sup> 1888Re East End Murders.

I beg to report with reference to the recent murders in Whitechapel that, acting upon stringent orders issued by the Commissioner with a view to prevent if possible a repetition of the murder which had previously been committed in Whitechapel and to keep a close observation upon all - Prostitutes frequenting public-houses and walking the streets, extra men in plain cloth have been employed by this department since August last to patrol the Eastern portion of the City. On the 30<sup>th</sup> September at 1.45 a.m. a woman since identified as Catherine Eddowes was found with her throat cut & disembowelled in Mitre Square Aldgate about 300 yards from the City boundary. The Constable who found the body immediately sent for a Surgeon and also to the Police Station at Bishopsgate Street and Inspector Collard was on the spot in a few minutes. Detective



Detective Constables Stacey, Marriott,  
 & Culham who had been searching the  
 passages of houses in the immediate  
 neighbourhood of the spot where the  
 murder was committed (& where  
 the doors are left open all night) on  
 hearing of the murder at 1.55 a.m. at  
 once started off in various directions  
 to look for suspected persons. The  
 Officer Stacey went in the direction of  
 Whitechapel and passed through  
 Soulstone Street — where part of the  
 deceased's apron was subsequently  
 found at 2.50 a.m.; on returning  
 to the Square he heard that part of  
 an apron stained with blood had  
 been found in Soulstone Street,  
 he then went with D.S. Lawley &  
 D.C. Hunt to Leaman Street Station  
 & from thence to Soulstone Street  
 where the spot at which the apron  
 was found was pointed out to him.  
 On the wall above it was written in  
 chalk "The Jews are the men th  
 "will not be blamed for nothing."  
 Stacey remained by the writing  
 and Lawley and Hunt returned  
 to Oldre Square.



In the meantime I had been informed of the murder and arrived at the Detective Office at 3.45 a.m., after ascertaining from S. S. Lizard what steps he had taken in consequence of it; I wired to Scotland Yard in informing the Metropolitan Police of the murder and went with D. S. Dwyer to Bishopsgate Station & from thence to Midre Square. I there found Major Smith, Superintendent Foster, Inspector Colford & several Detective Officers. Hawley & Hunt informed me of the finding of the apron & the writing on the wall, the latter of which I ordered to be photographed and directed the Officers to return at once & search the "Model" dwellings & lodg'g houses in the neighbourhood. I then went to the Mortuary in Golden Lane, where the body had been taken by direct of Dr. Gordon-Brown and saw a piece of apron - which was found in Goulstone Street - compared with a piece the deceased was wearing & it exactly corresponded. I then return to the Detective Office and had



had telegraphed to the Divisions and  
 Metropolitan Police a description of the  
 murdered woman and her clothing.  
 Additional officers had then arrived  
 and they were sent out in various  
 directions to make enquiry. On Monday  
 the 18. October on the recommendation of  
 the Commissioners, the Lord Mayor  
 authorised a reward of £500 to be  
 offered. Printed bills were at once  
 ordered & circulated, in response to  
 which a great many communications  
 have been received & are still coming  
 in. Enquiry was also made with a  
 view to get the deceased identified  
 and on the 3<sup>rd</sup>. Inst. it was ascertained  
 that her name was Catherine Eddowes  
 & that she had been living with a man  
 named Kelly at Cooney's lodging house  
 Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields.  
 She had lived with Kelly for seven or  
 eight years, prior to which she had lived  
 with a man named Thomas Conway,  
 a pensioner for about twenty years  
 & had three children by him - two  
 sons & a daughter, but Conway was  
 eventually compelled to leave her  
 on account of her drunken and



and immoral habits. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding Conway in consequence of his having enlisted in the name of Thomas Quinn. He was found however, also the three children & two sisters of the deceased.

On Thursday the 4<sup>th</sup> Inst. an Inquest was held at the Mortuary by F. D. Langham Esq. "Coroner" & a Jury and adjourned till the 11<sup>th</sup> Instant, when a Verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person unknown" was returned. Every Effort has been made to trace the murderers, but up to the present without success. Enquiry has been made respecting persons in almost every class of society & I have sent officers to all the Lunatic Asylums in London to make enquiry respecting persons recently admitted or discharged: many persons being of opinion that these crimes are of too revolting a character to have been committed by a sane person.

The Enquiry is still being actively followed up, but the Police are at a great disadvantage in this Case



in consequence of the want of identity no one having seen the deceased from the time she was discharged from Bishopsgate Station until her body was found at 1.45 a.m., except three gentlemen who were leaving the Imperial Club in Duke Street at 1.35 a.m. and who state that to the best of their belief they saw her with a man in Church Passage at that time, but took no particular notice of them. One of the gentlemen Mr. Leveend of 79 Fenchurch Street who was nearest to the man & woman & saw most of them, says he does not think he should know the man again, and he did not see the woman's face. No other person can be found who saw either of them. The murderer would seem to have been only a few minutes in the City, having just come from Berners Street & returned at once to Whitechapel via Soulton Street where the apron was found.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> Inst. Mr. Luck, No. 1 Alderney Road, Mile End, Chairman of the East End Vigilance Committee

receives



received by post a packet containing  
 half of a kidney and a letter <sup>photograph</sup> copy  
 of which I attach hereto. He did not  
 attach any importance to it at the  
 time, but on mentioning the matter  
 to other members of the Committee  
 on the 18<sup>th</sup> Inst, they advised him to  
 shew the piece of kidney to a  
 medical man. He accordingly took  
 it to Dr. Reed, 56 Mile End Road,  
 & subsequently to Dr. Openshaw of  
 the London Hospital, both of whom  
 expressed the opinion that it was a  
 portion of the kidney of a human  
 being. Dr. Lusk then took the  
 kidney & letter to Euston Street Station.  
 The kidney was forwarded to this  
 office & the letter to Scotland Yard.  
 Chief Inspector Swanson having  
 lent me the letter on the 5<sup>th</sup> Inst.  
 I had it photographed & returned it  
 to him on the 24<sup>th</sup>. The kidney has  
 been examined by Dr. Gordon-Brown  
 who is of opinion that it is human.  
 Every effort is being made to trace  
 the sender, but it is not desirable  
 that publicity should be given to the  
 Doctor's opinion, or the steps that

are

(7)



are being taken in consequence.  
It might turn out after all, to be the  
act of a Medical Student who would  
have no difficulty in obtaining the  
organ in question.

This department is co-operating  
with the Metropolitan Police in  
the matter, and Chief Inspector  
Swanson and I meet daily and  
confer on the subject.

(Sgt) Jas. McWilliam.  
Inspector.



POST



CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



Central News Office  
London City

E.C.



I was to coding  
dear old Bob when  
I gave you the tip  
you'll hear about  
saucey Jacky's work  
tomorrow. Double  
event. As time  
mumbled we squealed  
a bit. I didn't  
finish straight  
off. Had no time  
to get card for  
police. Thanks  
keeping last letter  
back till I got  
to work again.  
Jack Ripper



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Confidential

4, Whitehall Place,  
Sw.

6<sup>th</sup> November, 1888.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> instant, I enclose a report of the circumstances of the Mitre Square Murder so far as they have come under the notice of the Metropolitan Police, and I now give an account regarding the erasing the writing on the wall in Boulston Street which I have already partially explained to Mr. Matthews verbally. —

On the 30<sup>th</sup> September on  
hearing of the Berners Street  
Murder  
The Under Secretary  
of State  
to the Home Office



Murder after visiting Commercial Street Station I arrived at Lemon Street Station shortly before 5 a.m. and ascertained from Superintendent Arnold all that was known there relative to the two murders. —

The most pressing question at that moment was some writing on the wall in Goulston Street evidently written with the intention of inflaming the public mind against the Jews, and which Mr. Arnold with a view to prevent serious disorder proposed to obliterate, and had sent down an Inspector with a sponge for that purpose telling him to

2. Refrains Arnold



to await his arrival. —

I considered it desirable that I should decide this matter myself, as it was one involving so great a responsibility whether any action was taken or not. —

I accordingly went down to Goulston Street at once before going to the scene of the murder: it was just getting light, the public would be in the streets in a few minutes, in a neighbourhood very much crowded on Sunday mornings by Jewish vendors and Christian purchasers from  
all



all parts of London -

There were several Police around the spot when I arrived, both Metropolitan and City. -

The writing was on the jamb of the open archway or doorway visible to any body in the street and could not be covered up without danger of the covering being torn off at once. -

A discussion took place whether the writing could be left covered up or otherwise or whether any portion of it could be left for an hour until it could be photographed; but



but after taking into  
consideration the excited  
state of the population  
in London generally at  
the time the strong feeling  
which had been excited  
against the Jews, and  
the fact that in a  
short time there would  
be a large concourse of

the



the people in the streets and having before me the Report that if it was left there the house was likely to be wrecked (in which from my own observation I entirely concurred) I considered it desirable to obliterate the writing at once, having taken a copy of which I enclose a duplicate.

After having been to the scene of the murder, I went on to the City Police Office and informed the Chief Superintendent of the reason why the writing had been obliterated.

I may mention that so great was the feeling with regard to the Jews that on the 13<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup> the Acting Chief Rabbi wrote to me on the subject of the spelling of the word "Jews" on account of a newspaper asserting that this was Jewish

Spelling



spelling in the Yiddish dialect. He added,  
"in the present state of excitement it is  
"dangerous to the safety of the poor Jews  
"in the East to allow such an assertion  
"to remain uncontradicted. My Community kindly  
"appreciates your ~~human~~ <sup>human</sup> and vigilant action  
"during this critical time."

It may be realised therefore if  
the safety of the Jews in Whitechapel could  
be considered to be jeopardised 13 days  
after the murder by the question of the spelling  
of the word Jews, what might have happened  
to the Jews in that quarter had that writing  
been left intact.

I do not hesitate myself to say  
that if that writing had been left there would  
have been an onslaught upon the Jews, property  
would have been wrecked, and lives would  
probably have been lost; and I was much

Gratified



gratified with the promptitude with which  
Superintendent Arnold was prepared to act  
in the matter if I had not been there.

I have no doubt myself whatever  
that one of the principal objects of the Reward  
offered by Mr. Montagu was to shew to the  
world that the Jews were desirous of having  
the Hanbury Street Murder cleared up, and  
thus to direct from them the very strong  
feeling which was then growing up.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Arman



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METROPOLITAN POLICE.



CENTRAL OFFICER'S  
SPECIAL REPORT.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

SCOTLAND YARD,

6<sup>th</sup> day of November 1888

SUBJECT Jack Knowlton  
Met. Police, respecting the  
Murder in Mithelgum, &  
writing on wall.

REFERENCE TO PAPERS.

I beg to report that the facts concerning the murder in Mithelgum which came to the knowledge of the Metropolitan Police are as follow: -

1. 45 am. 30<sup>th</sup> Sept. Police Constable Watkins of the City Police discovered in Mithelgum the body of a woman, with her face mutilated almost beyond identity, portion of the nose being cut off, the lobe of the right ear nearly severed, the face cut; the throat cut and disembowelled. The P.C. called to his assistance Mr Morris, a night watchman and pensioner from Mithelgum Police, from premises located on the Square, and surgical aid was subsequently called in, short details of which will be given further on in this report;



The City Police having been made acquainted with the facts by R. C. Watkins the following are the results of their Enquiries so far as known to Met. Police:—

1. 30 am. The P.C. passed the spot where the body was found at 1.45 am. and there was nothing to be seen there at that time.
1. 35 am. Three Jews, one of whom is named Mr Lewin, left a Club in Duke Street; and Mr Lamende ~~Levin~~ saw a man talking to a woman in Church Passage which leads directly to White Square. The other two took but little notice and state "they could not identify man or woman, and even Mr Lamende ~~Levin~~ states that he could not identify the man, but as the woman stood with her back to him, with her hand on the man's breast, he could not identify the body mutilated.



mutilated as it was, as that of the woman whose back he had seen, but to the best of his belief the clothing of the deceased, which was black was similar to that worn by the woman whom he had seen, and that was the full extent of his identity.

2. 2d ans. P.B. 254<sup>d</sup> Long (the P.B. was drafted from A. Division temporarily to assist H. Division) stated that at the hour mentioned he visited Goldston Street Buildings, and there was nothing there at that time, but at:

2. 55 ans. he found in the bottom of a common stairs leading to N<sup>o</sup> 108 to 119, Goldston Street Buildings a piece of a bloodstained apron, and above it written in chalk, the words, "The Juwes are the men who will not be blamed for nothing." which he reported, and the City Police were subsequently

Differently spelt



acquainted at the earliest moment; when it was found that beyond doubt the piece of apron found corresponded exactly with the part missing from the body of the murdered woman.

The Surgeon, Dr Brown, called by the City Police, and Dr Phillips who had been called by the Metropolitan Police in the cases of Hansbury Street and Berner St, having made a post mortem examination of the body reported that there were missing the left kidney and the uterus, and that the mutilation so far gave no evidence of anatomical knowledge in the sense that it evidenced the hand of a qualified surgeon, so that the Police could narrow their enquiries into certain classes of persons. On the other hand as in the Metropolitan Police cases, the medical evidence showed that the murder could have been committed by a person who had been



been a hunter, a butcher, a slaughterman, as well as a student in surgery or a properly qualified surgeon.

The result of the City Police enquiries were as follows: - beside the body were found some pawn-tickets in a tin box, but upon tracing them, they were found to relate to pledges made by the deceased, who was separated from her husband, and was living in adultery with a man named John Kelly, respecting whom Enquiry was at once made by Metropolitan and City Police, the result of which was to show clearly that he was not the murderer. Further it showed that the deceased's name was Catherine Eddowes, or Conway, who had been locked up for drunkenness at Bishopsgate Street Police Station at 8.45 p.m. 29<sup>th</sup> and, being sober was discharged at 1 a.m. 30<sup>th</sup>. Enquiry was also made by the City and Metropolitan



Metropolitan Police conjointly into her antecedents, and it was found that there did not exist amongst her relations or friends the slightest pretext for a motive to commit the murder.

At the Goldston Street Buildings where the portion of the blood-stained apron was found the City Police made inquiry, but unsuccessfully, and their subsequent inquiries into matters affecting persons suspected by correspondence, or by statements of individuals at Police Stations, as yet without success, have been carried on with the knowledge of the Metropolitan Police, who on the other hand have daily acquainted the City Police with the subjects and natures of their enquiries.

Upon the discovery of the blurred chalk writing on the wall, written: - although mis-spelled in the second word. - in an ordinary hand in the midst of a locality principally



principally inhabited by Jews  
 of all nationalities as well as  
 English, and upon the wall of  
 a common stairs leading to a  
 number of tenements occupied  
 almost exclusively by Jews, and  
 the purport of the writing as  
 shewn at page 3. were to throw  
 blame upon the Jews; the Court  
 deemed it advisable to have  
 them rubbed out. Apart from  
 this there was the fact that  
 during police enquiries into  
 the Bucks Row and Stanbury  
 Street murders, a certain section  
 of the Press cast a great amount  
 of suspicion upon a Jew, named  
 John Pies, alias, "Leather Apron,"  
 as having been the murderer  
 whose movements at the dates  
 and hours of those murders had  
 been satisfactorily Enquired into  
 by Met: Police, clearing him of  
 any connection, there was also  
 the fact that on the same  
 morning another murder had  
 been



been committed in the immediate vicinity of a Socialist Club in Berner Street. frequented by Jews. - Considerations, which, weighed in the balance, with the evidence of chalk writing on the wall to bring home guilt to any person, were deemed the weightier of the two. To those police officers who saw the chalk writing, the handwriting of the now notorious letters to a newspaper agency bears no resemblance at all.

Rewards were offered by the City Police and by Mr Montagu and a Vigilance Committee formed presided over by Mr. Lusk of Alderney Road, Mile End, and it is to be regretted that the combined result has been, that no information leading to the murderer has been forthcoming. On the 18<sup>th</sup> Oct. Mr Lusk brought a parcel which had been addressed to him to Leaman Street. The parcel contained what



what appeared to be a portion  
 of a kidney. He received it on  
 15<sup>th</sup> Oct. and submitted it for  
 examination eventually to Dr.  
 Openshaw, Curator of London Hospital  
 Museum, who pronounced it to be  
 a human kidney. The kidney was  
 at once handed over to the City  
 Police, and the result of the combined  
 medical opinion they have taken  
 upon it, is, that it is the kidney of  
 a human adult; not charged with  
 a fluid, as it would have been  
 in the case of a body handed over  
 for purposes of dissection to an  
 hospital, but rather as it would  
 be in a case where it was taken  
 from the body not so destined.  
 In other words similar kidneys might  
 be obtained from any dead  
 person upon whom a post mortem  
 had been made from any cause.  
 by students or dissecting room  
 porter. The kidney, or rather portion  
 of the kidney, was accompanied by  
 a letter couched as follows. —

Was there any such  
 h. not. made within a  
 week in the E. or E.C.  
 districts?



From hell.

Mr Lusk

Son

I send you half the  
Kidney I took from one woman  
preserved it for you. tother piece  
fried and ate it was very nice. I  
may send you the bloody knife this  
took it out if you only wait a while  
longer

signed Catch me when

you can

Mister Lusk.

The postmarks upon the  
parcel are so indistinct that  
it cannot be said whether  
the parcel was posted in the  
E. or E.C. districts, and there  
is no envelope to the letter, and  
the City Police are therefore  
unable to prosecute any  
inquiries upon it.

The remaining inquiries  
of the City Police are merged  
into those of the Metropolitan  
Police, each Force cordially

Communicated



Communicating to the other daily  
the nature and subject of their  
Enquiries.

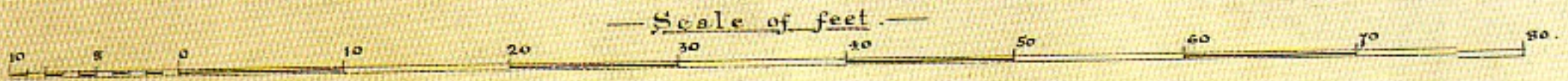
The foregoing are the facts so  
far as known to Metropolitan  
Police, relating to the murder in  
Piccadilly Square.

Donald D. Stoumen.  
Ch. Inspector.

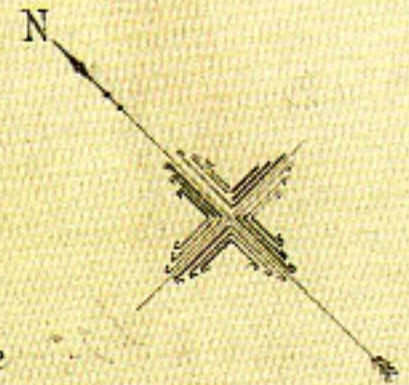


# Plan of Mitre Square and surroundings

Scene of Murder . 1.45 A.M. Sunday Sep<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1888 .



FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE PLAN 2.



Kearley & Tonge

Passage leading to St James Place

55' 0"

Post  
Test

Pavement

Kearley & Tonge

Railing

Railing

Lamp

Mitre Square

Old Empty House

B.

House occupied  
by Police Constable

Railing

Pavement

Williams & Co

25' 0"

Mr Taylor's  
Shop

Empty  
House

Lamp

Mitre Street

*This is the place referred to in the evidence of Jack & William Smith. I understand it was at one time held on the 11th October 1888 in the hands of William Edwards.*

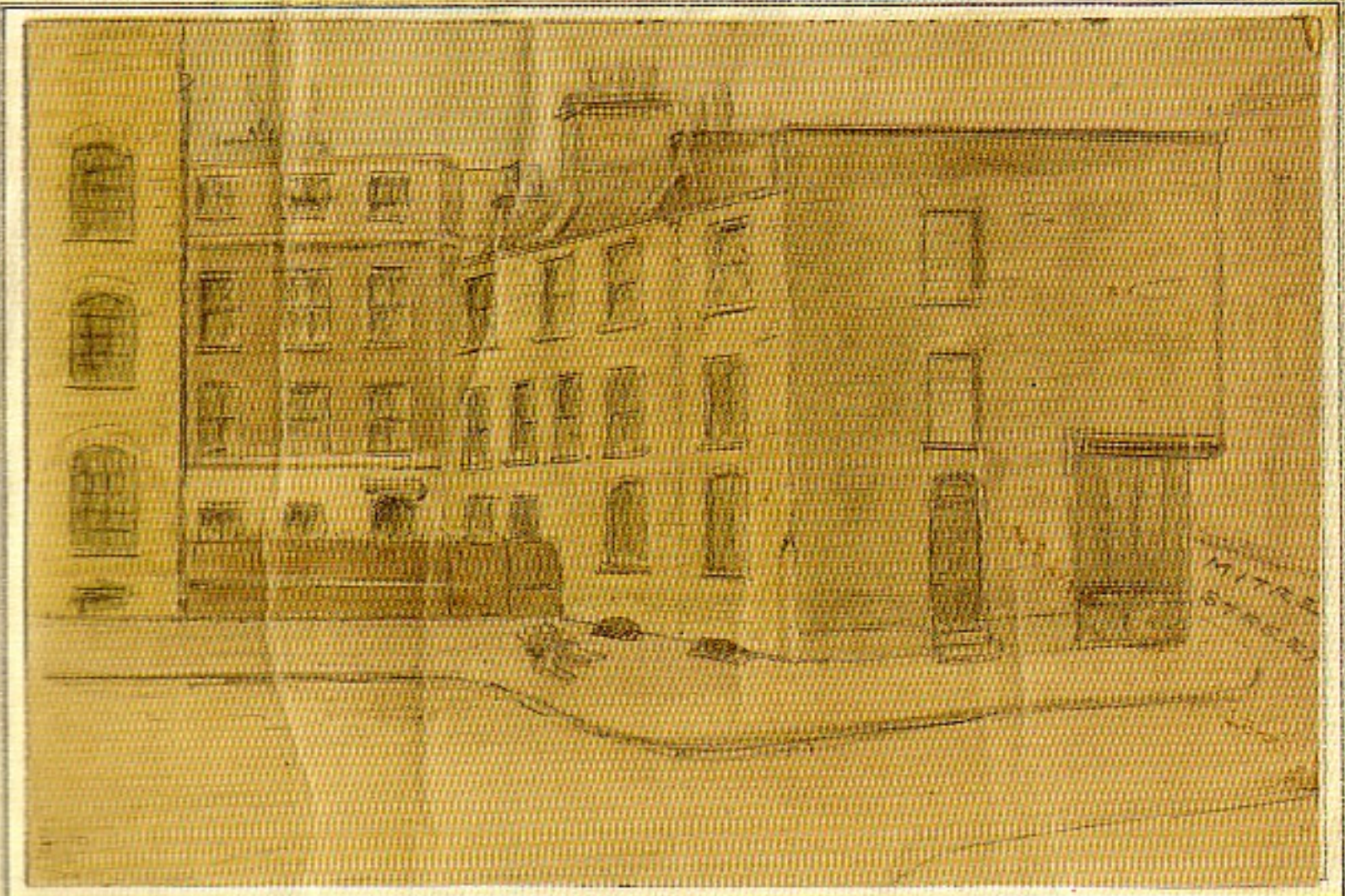
*John A. Langham, Recorder*



Part of a long  
at the end of the  
passage in  
Duke St.

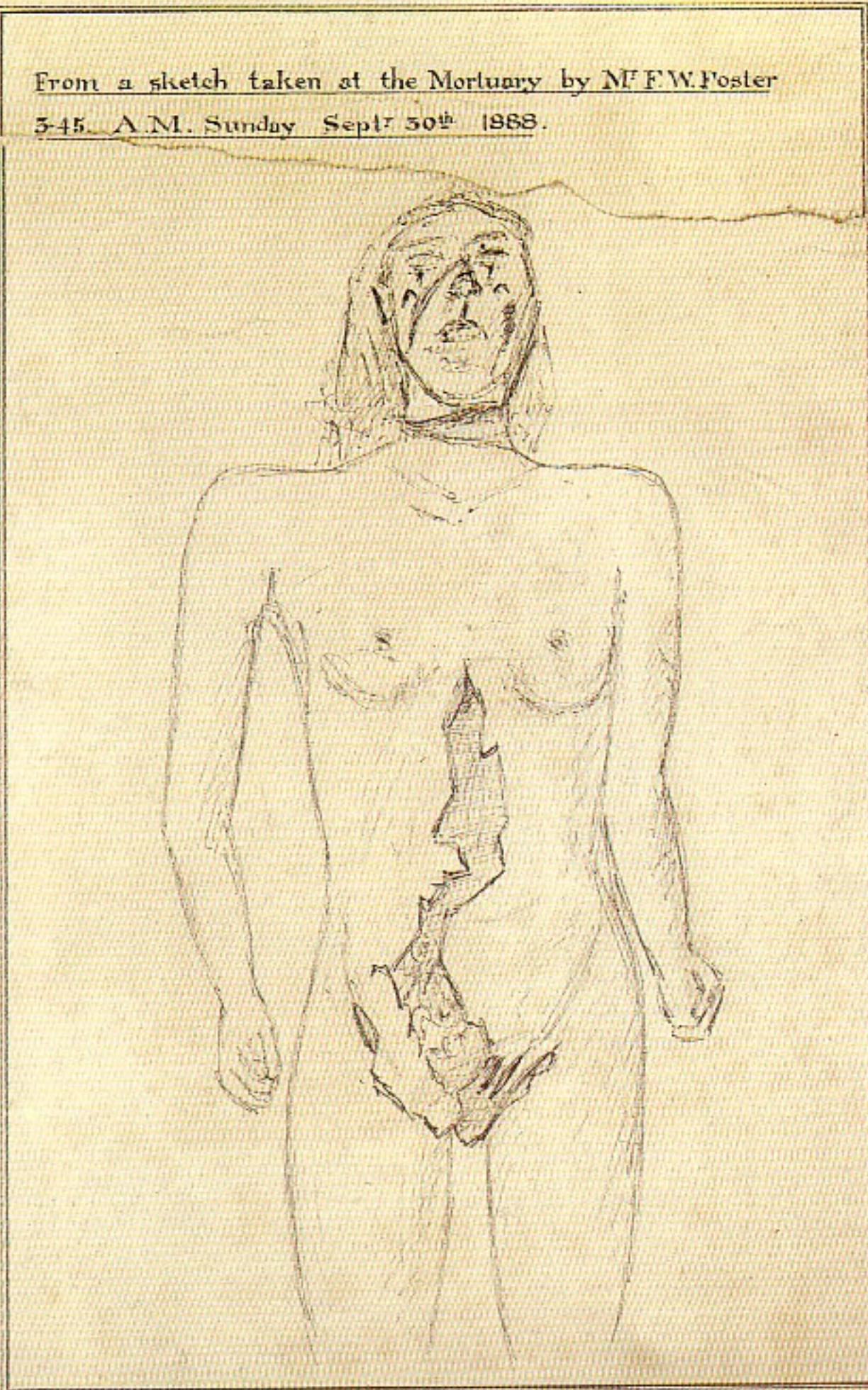
Church Passage  
leading to Duke Street.

35'0" →



Sketch taken from point B. on plan looking towards A.

From a sketch taken at the Mortuary by M.F.W. Foster  
3.45 A.M. Sunday Sept 30th 1888.



Entrance

Horner & Co

Yard.

Passage to House →

Empty House

Empty House

Empty House

footway

M.F.W. Foster  
Architect & Surveyor  
21, 6th Street



—Reference—

- City Boundary Line
- Route to Coulston Street 1550 feet
- 15 11 73 11 1000 "
- A Spot where the Apron was found

This is the plan of the area to be the site of the new building. The plan is based on the survey of the area by the Ordnance Survey in 1880. The plan is based on the survey of the area by the Ordnance Survey in 1880. The plan is based on the survey of the area by the Ordnance Survey in 1880.

2. Plan of the area to be the site of the new building. The plan is based on the survey of the area by the Ordnance Survey in 1880. The plan is based on the survey of the area by the Ordnance Survey in 1880. The plan is based on the survey of the area by the Ordnance Survey in 1880.



Edw. W. Foster  
Architect  
26, Old Bailey

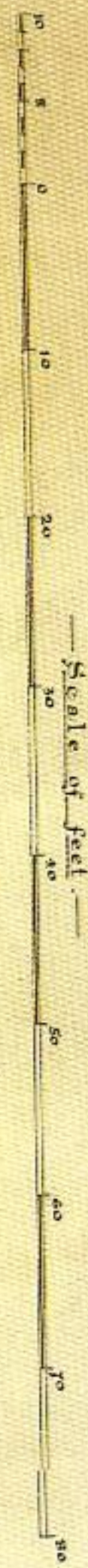




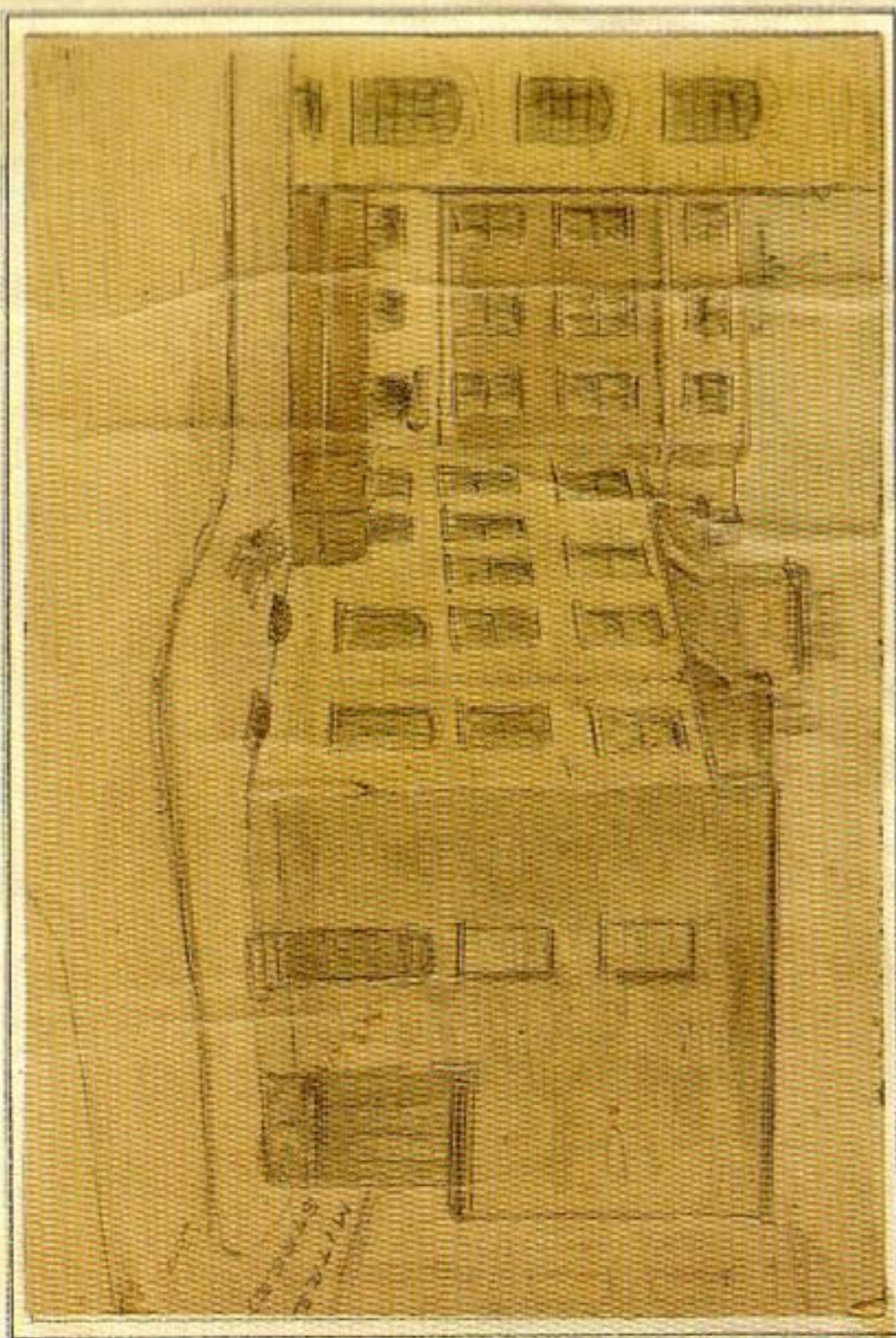
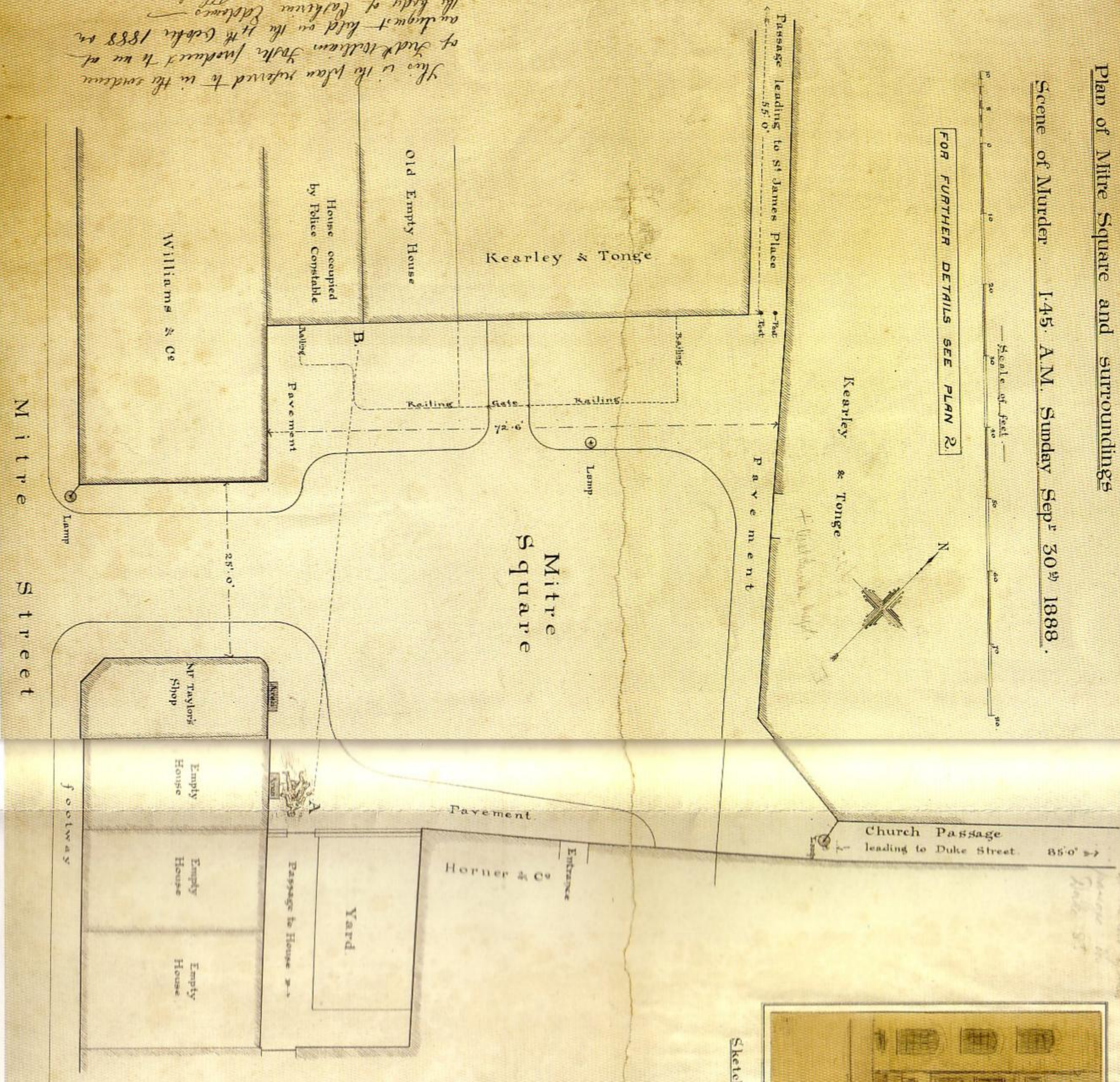


# Plan of Mitre Square and surroundings

Scene of Murder. 1.45. A.M. Sunday Sept<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1888.



FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE PLAN 2.



Sketch taken from point B. on plan looking towards A.



From a sketch taken at the Mortuary by N.F.W. Foster 3.45. A.M. Sunday Sept<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1888.

*This is the place referred to in the evidence of Jack William Doyle produced to me at an inquest held on the 1<sup>st</sup> Octbr 1888 in the City of London. Evidence given by David Thompson*

*Sketch by J. H. J. 20. 10. 1888*



FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE DRAWING 1



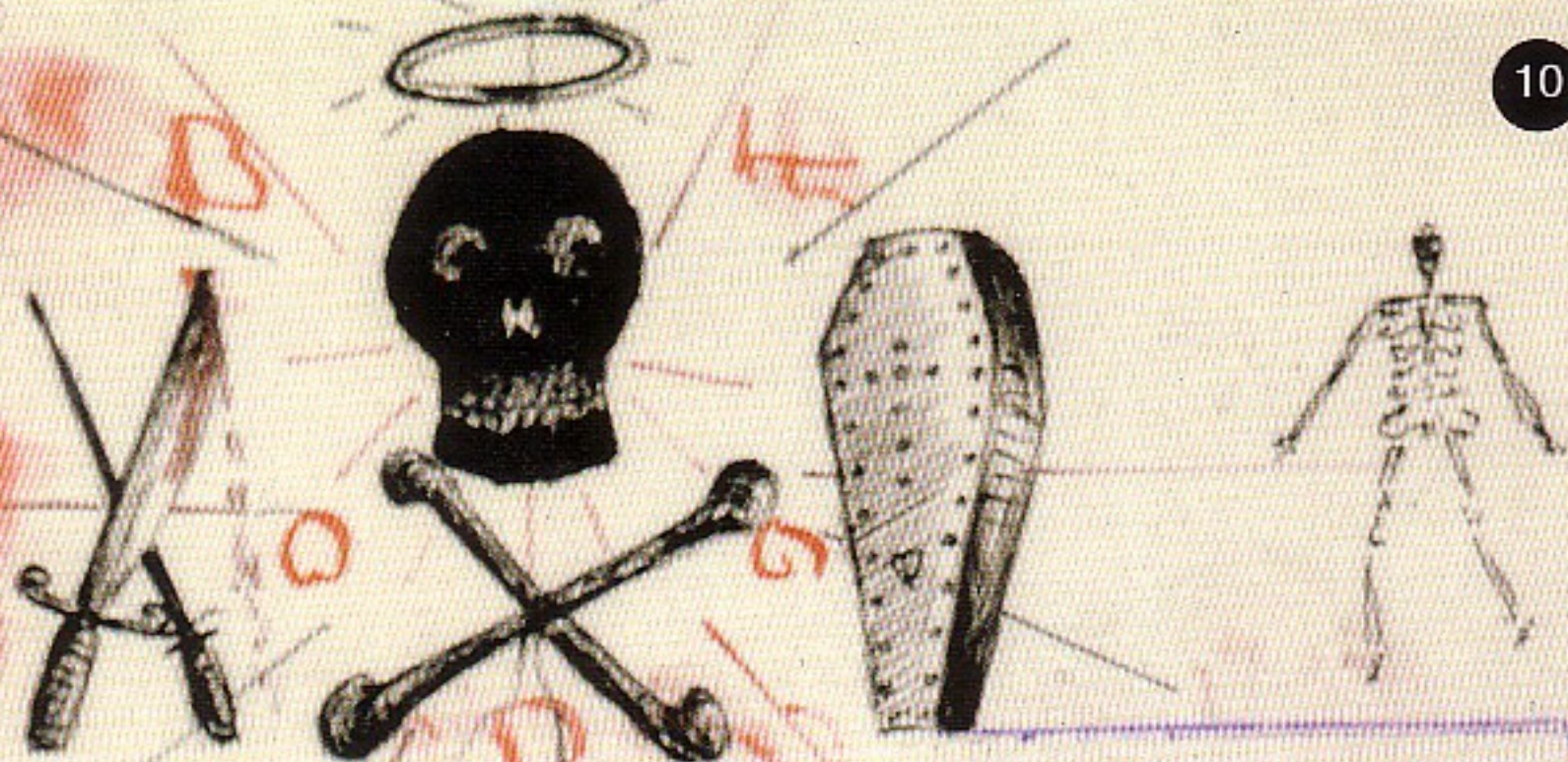
The body was found from a trench made on the spot.











METROPOLITAN POLICE

RECEIVED

9 - OCT. 88

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPT.

I am as you see by this now  
 amongst the slogging town of Porran  
 and mean to play my part well &  
 vigorously amongst its inhabitants  
 I have already spotted from its number  
 3 girls and before one week is passed  
 after receiving this 3 families will  
 be thrown into a state of delightful  
 morning. Ha Ha. My bloody  
 whim must have its way do not be  
 surprised 15 Murders must be  
 completed then I will myself to  
 cheat the scaffold. For I know you  
 cannot catch me & may I be ever  
 present in your dreams  
 Jack the Ripper



Honorably Sir

I take great pleasure  
in giving you my presents whereabouts for the  
benefit of the Coloured Land Boys. I am very  
sorry that I did not have time to finish  
my work with the London Thorns and regret to  
state that I must leave them alone for a short  
while I am now safe in New York  
and will travel over to Philadelphia  
and when I have the lay of the locality  
I might take a notion to do a little  
ripping there. Good bye, dear friend" I  
will let you hear from me before long with  
a little more cutting and ripping I said  
so. and I fancy I will make it 40 or  
account of the slight delay in operations

Yours lovingly

"Jack"

The ripper



From hell

Mr. Sugar

Sir

I send you half the  
kidney I took from one woman  
preserved it for you to other pieces  
fled and ate it was very risk I  
may send you the bloody kidney that  
took it out if you only want a what  
more

Signed

Catch me when  
you can  
Master Sugar



No. 8.

Special Report.

Reference to Papers.

Re murder

Commercial Street  
Metropolitan Police.

10,200 12 107 11, D. & Co.  
1822 10,000 10 104 10,187

H Division.

12<sup>th</sup> November 1888

At 6 pm 12<sup>th</sup> George Hutchinson of the  
Victoria Home Commercial Street came  
to this Station and made the following  
Statement

About 2.30 pm 12<sup>th</sup> I was coming by Thrawl  
Street Commercial Street, and just before I  
got to Flower and Dean Street. I met the  
murdered woman Kelly, and she said  
to me Hutchinson will you lend me  
sixpence. I said I cant I have spent  
all my money going down to Ransom  
she said good morning I must go and  
find some money. she went away towards  
Thrawl Street. a man coming in the opposite  
direction to Kelly tapped her on the shoulder  
and said something to her they both  
burst out laughing. I heard her say  
alright to him. and the man said you  
will be alright. for what I have told  
you. he then placed his right hand across  
her shoulders. He also had a kind of  
a small parcel in his left hand. with a  
kind of a strap round it. I stood  
against the lamp of the <sup>George Hutchinson</sup> Lion Built Public  
House. and watched him. They both  
then came past me and the man he  
down his head. with his hat over his  
eyes. I stooped down and look  
him in the face. He looked at me

George Hutchinson



Special Report.

Reference to Report.

Continued

Commercial Street

H Division.

12<sup>th</sup> November 1888

stern. They both went into Dorset Street I followed them. They both stood at the corner of the Court for about 3 minutes. He said something to her. She said alright my dear come along you will be comfortable. He then placed his arm on her shoulder and gave her a kiss. She said she had lost her handkerchief. He then pulled his handkerchief area one out and gave it to her. They both then went up the Court together. I then went to the Court to see if I could see them but could not I stood there for about three quarters of an hour. to see if they came out they did not so I went away.

Circulated  
to A.S.

Description age about 34 or 35. Height 5ft 6  
Complexion pale. dark eyes and eye lashes  
dark slight moustache. curled up each  
end. and hair dark. very curly looking  
dress long. dark. Coat. collar and cuffs  
trimmed astracan. and a dark jacket  
under. light waist coat. dark trousers  
dark felt hat turned down in the middle.  
button. boots. and gaiters. with white  
buttons. wore a very thick gold chain.  
white linen collar. black tie. with horse  
shoe pin. respectable appearance

Geo Hutchinson



No. 6.

# Metropolitan Police.

25,512 7/10 11. 2. 2. Co.  
190 80,000 7/10 25,512

Special Report.

36

Division.

14th November 188

Reference to Papers.

Rubmar

walked very sharp. Jewish appearance  
Can be identified

George Hutchinson

E. Baskin Surgt

Co. E. Hudson Corp

Submitted H. H. Berlin  
J. P. M. R. Surgt



## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CENTRAL OFFICER'S  
SPECIAL REPORT.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

SCOTLAND YARD,

12<sup>th</sup> day of November 1888

SUBJECT

Whitechapel  
murders

REFERENCE TO PAPERS

52,983

I beg to report that an inquest was held this day at the Shoreditch Town Hall before D. Macdonald M.P. Coroner on the body of Marie Anne Kelly, found murdered at No. 13 Room, Millers Court, Dorset Street, Spitalfields. A number of witnesses were called who clearly established the identity of deceased. The Coroner remarked that in his opinion it was unnecessary to adjourn the inquiry, and the jury returned a Verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown".

An important statement has been made by a man named George Hutchinson which I forward herewith. I have interrogated him this evening and I am of opinion his statement is



is true. He informed me that he had occasionally given the deceased a few shillings, and that he had known her about 3 years. Also that he was surprised to see a man so well dressed in her company which caused him to watch them. He can identify the man, and arrangement was at once made for two officers to accompany him round the district for a few hours to night with a view of finding the man if possible.

Hutchinson is at present in no regular employment, and he has promised to go with an officer tomorrow morning at 11.30. am. to the Shoreditch mortuary to identify the deceased. Several arrests have been made on suspicion of



of being connected with  
the recent murders, but  
the various persons detained  
have been able to satisfactorily  
account for their movements  
and were released.

H. E. Fetherline, Supr  
J. A. M. O. L. Supt.



# STRATED NEWS

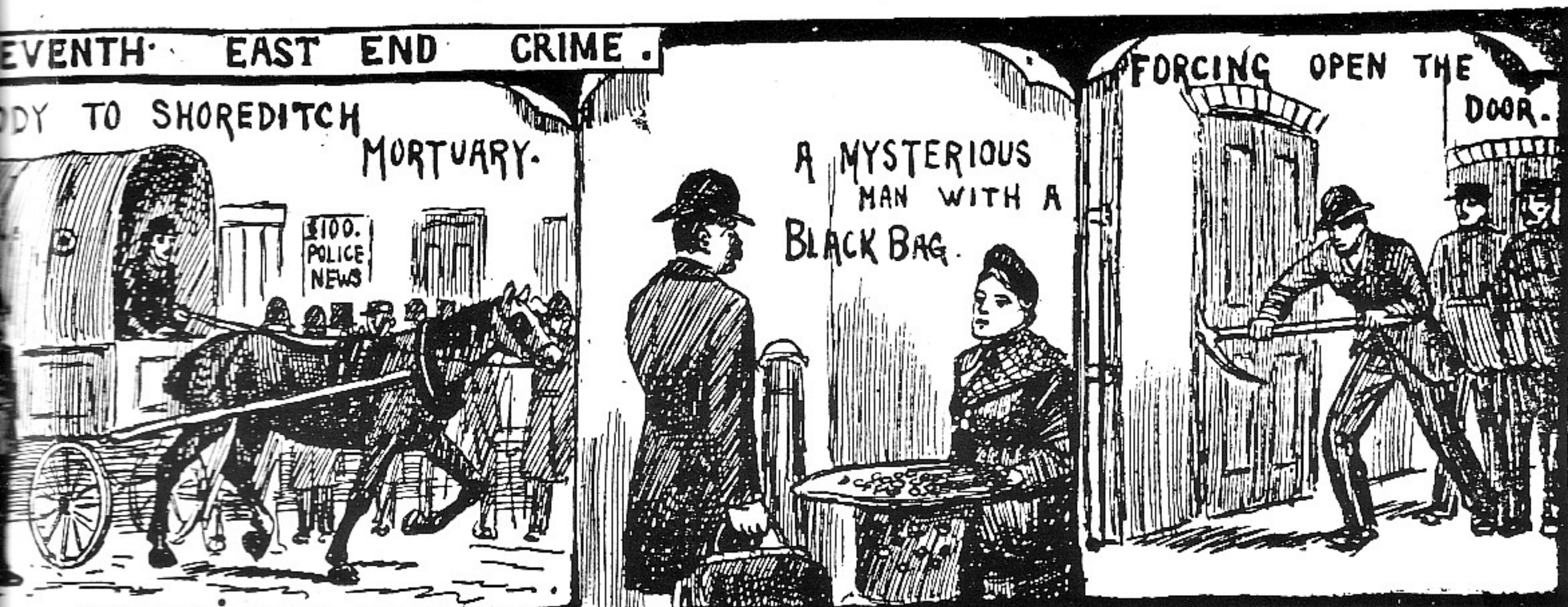
ON DROIT.

## WEEKLY RECORD.

15

EMBER 17, 1888.

Price One Penny.



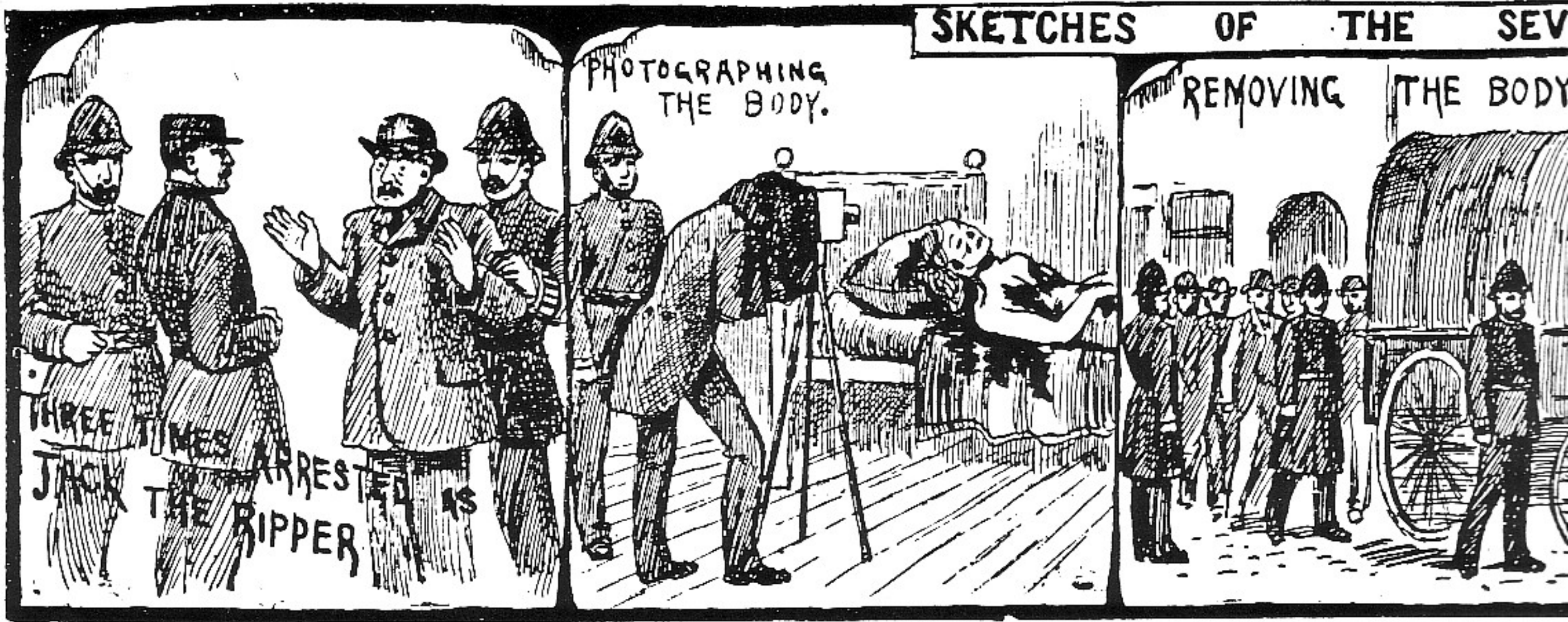


# POLICE THE ILLUSTRATED

## LAW COURTS AND WEEK

No. 1,292.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1890.



### THE SEVENTH HORRIBLE MURDER.





THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.  
MILLER'S COURT.

THE AWFUL DISCOVERY BY MCCARTHY

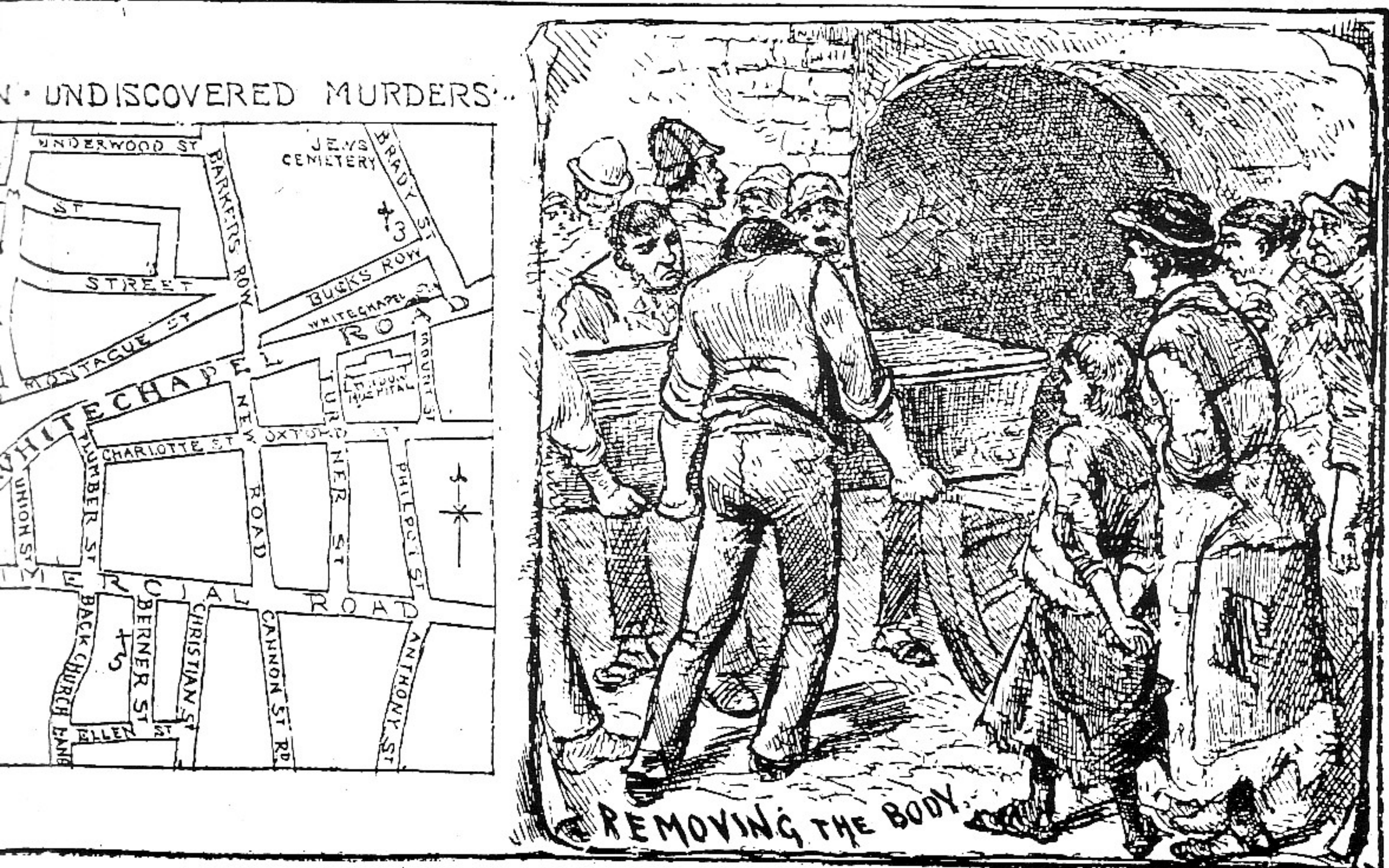
PICKED THE SEVENTH VICTIM  
OUT FOR SLAUGHTER  
FROM DESCRIPTIONS GIV

STARTLING  
STORY OF  
A MAN WITH  
A  
BLACK  
BAG.

LOCALITY OF THE SEVEN' UND

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION







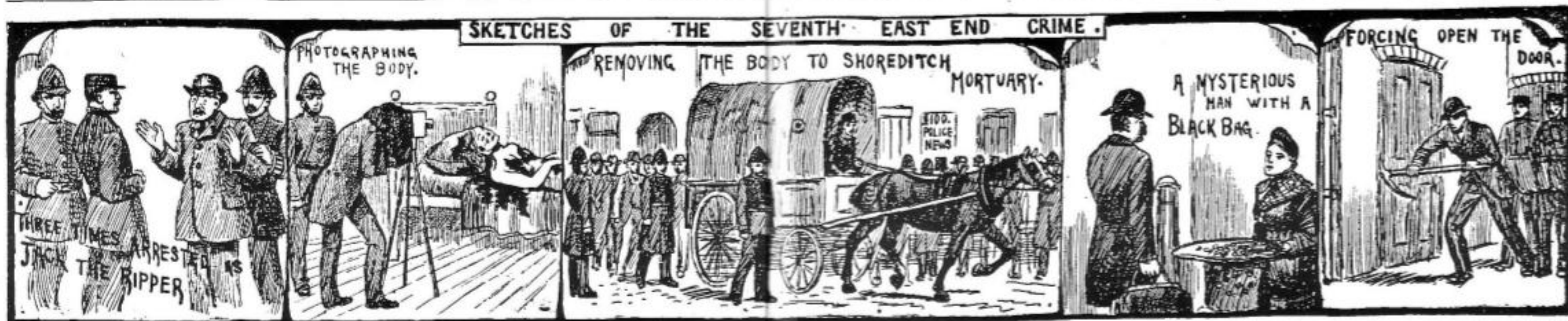
# POLICE THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS

LAW COURTS AND WEEKLY RECORD.

No. 1,292.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

Price One Penny.



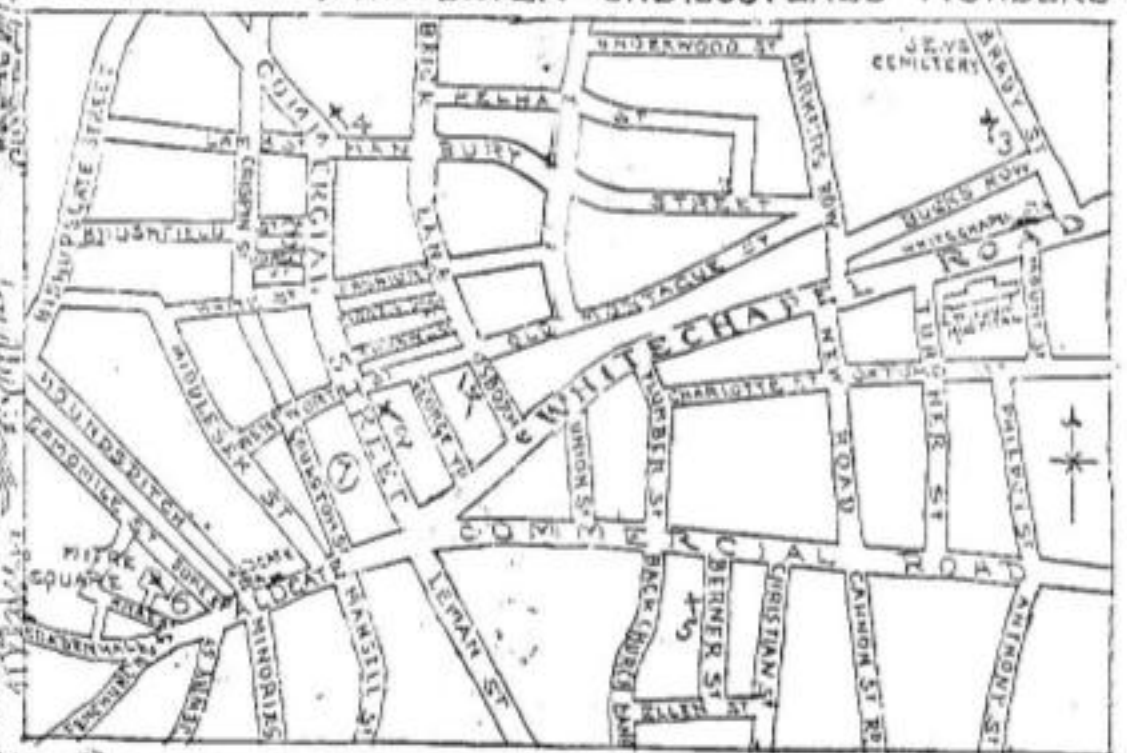
## THE SEVENTH HORRIBLE MURDER BY THE MONSTER OF THE EAST-END.







LOCALITY OF THE SEVEN UNDISCOVERED MURDERS.





# POLICE THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS

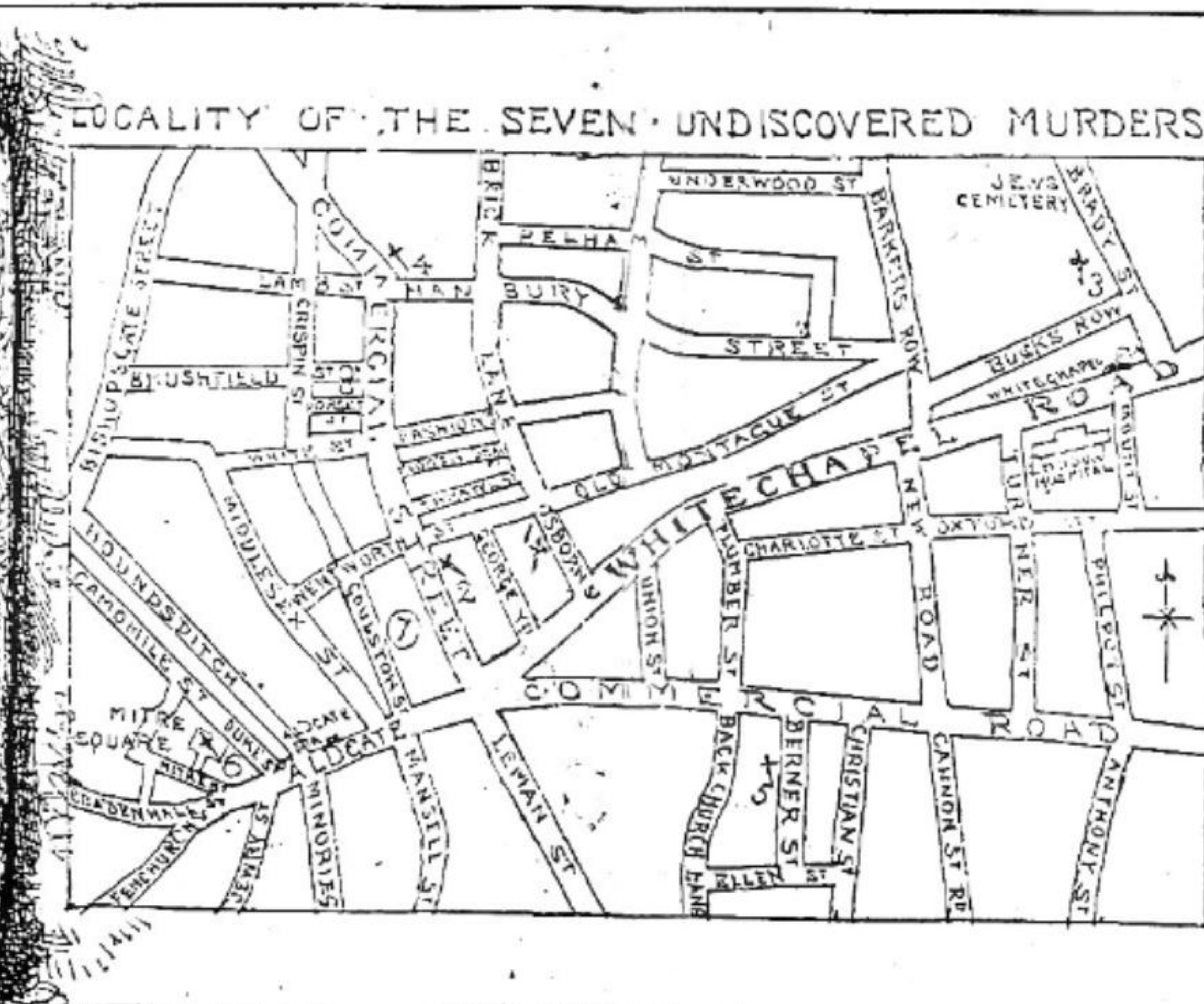
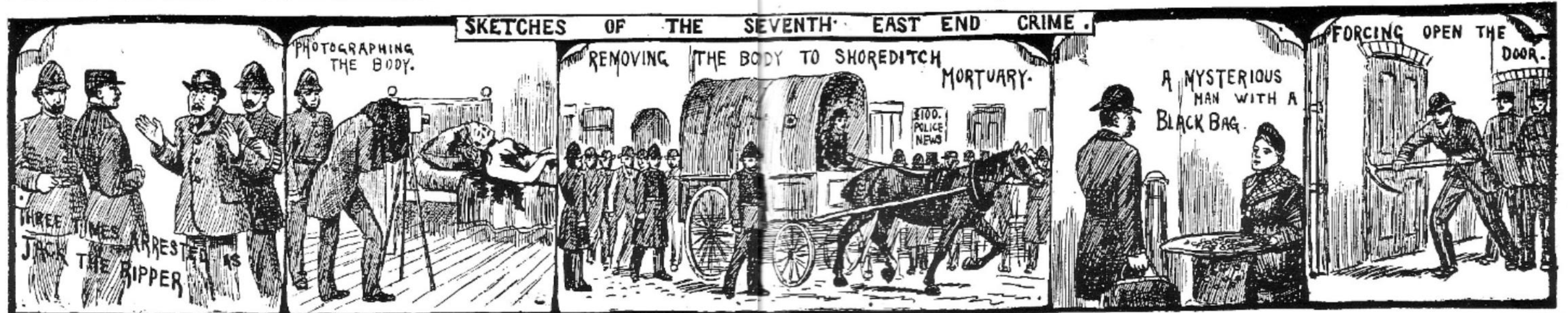
LAW COURTS AND WEEKLY RECORD.

15

No. 1,292.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

Price One Penny.





Confidential

The case, referred to in the sensational story told in "the Sun" in its issue of 13<sup>th</sup> inst, or following dates, is that of Thomas Cutbush who was arraigned at the London County Sessions in April 1891, on a charge of maliciously wounding Florence Grace Johnson, attempting to wound Isabelle Fraser Anderson in Kennington. He was found to be insane, and sentenced to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

This Cutbush, who lived with his mother and aunt at 14 Albert St. Kennington, escaped from the Lambeth Reformatory, (after he had been detained there only a few hours, as a lunatic) at noon on 5<sup>th</sup> March 1891. He was recaptured on 9<sup>th</sup> idem. A few weeks before this, several cases of stabbing, or "jobbing," girls behind had occurred in the vicinity, and a man named Colicott was arrested, but subsequently discharged owing to faulty identification. The cuts in the girls' dresses made by Colicott were quite different to the cut made by Cutbush (when he wounded Miss Johnson) who was no doubt influenced by a wild desire of morbid imitation. Cutbush's antecedents were enquired into by Ch. Insp. (now Supr.) Chiswick by Insp. Dale, and by P.S. McCarty CID - (the last named officer had been specially employed in Whitechapel at the time of the murders there, -) and it was ascertained that he was born, & had lived, in Kennington all his life. His father died when he was quite young, and he was always a "spoilt" child. He had been employed as a clerk,



and traveller in the Tea trade at the  
Munieros, & subsequently embarked for a District  
in the East End, during which time he bore  
a good character. He apparently contracted  
syphilis about 1888, and, - since that time, -  
led an idle and useless life. His brain  
seems to have become affected, and he believed  
that people were trying to poison him. He wrote  
to Lord Grenville, and others, - also to the  
Treasury, - complaining of Dr. Brooks, of  
Westminster Bridge Rd. whom he threatened  
to shoot for having supplied him with bad  
medicines. He is said to have studied  
medical books by day, & have rambled  
about at night, returning frequently with his  
clothes covered with mud; but little reliance  
could be placed on the statements made of  
his mother or his aunt. The latter appear to  
have been of a very excitable disposition.  
It was found impossible to ascertain his  
movements on the nights of the Whitechapel  
murders. The knife found on him was bought  
at Houndsditch about a week before he was  
detained in the Infirmary. Arthur was a  
nephew of the late Sept. Executive.

Now the Whitechapel murderer had 5  
victims. - 5 victims only, - his murders were  
(i) 31<sup>st</sup> Aug '88. Mary Ann Nichols. at Buck's Row.  
who was found with her throat cut. & with  
(slight) stomach mutilation

(ii) 8<sup>th</sup> Sept. '88. Annie Chapman. - Hoxbury St.  
Throat cut. Stomach & private parts badly mutilated  
& some of the entrails placed round the neck.

(iii) 30<sup>th</sup> Sept '88. Elizabeth Stride. - Berners Street.



throat cut, but nothing in shape of mutilation  
attempted, on same date

Catherine Edwards. Mitre Square, Throat cut.  
 very bad mutilation, both of face & stomach.  
 (12) 9<sup>th</sup> November. Mary Jane Kelly. Miller's Court  
 Throat cut, and the whole of the body mutilated  
 in the most ghastly manner -

The last Murder is the only one that took place in a room, and the Murderer must have been at least 2 hours engaged. After our taking of the woman, as she was found lying on the bed, without seeing which it is impossible to imagine the awful mutilation.

little regard to the double murder which took place on 30<sup>th</sup> Sept., there is no doubt but that the man was disturbed by some person who drove up to a Club, (close to which the body of Elizabeth Stride was found) and that he then, "prodom latatus", went in search of a further victim whom he found at Notre Dame.

It will be noticed that the fury of the mutilations increased in each case, and, seemingly, the appetite of became sharpened of indulgence. It seems, then, highly improbable that the murderer would have suddenly stopped in November '88, and been content to recommence operations by merely prodding a girl behind some 2 years & 4 months afterwards. A much more rational theory is that the murderer's brain gave way altogether after his awful glut in Muller's Court, and that he immediately committed suicide, or, as a possible alternative, was found to be so hopelessly mad of his relations, that he was of them confined to



Some asyphum.

No one ever saw the Whitechapel murderer. Many homicidal maniacs were suspected, but no shadow of proof could be thrown on any one. I may mention the cases of 3 men, any one of whom would have been more likely than Luther to have committed this series of murders:-

(1) A Mr. M. J. Drutt, said to be a doctor or of good family - who disappeared at the time of the Miller's Court Murder, whose body (which was said to have been uplands of a month in the water) was found in the Thames on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. - or about 7 weeks after that murder. He was scarcely known and from private info I have little doubt but that his own family believed him to have been the murderer.

(2) Kosminski, a Polish Jew - resident in Whitechapel. This man became insane owing to many years residence in solitary cells. He had a great hatred of women, especially of the prostitute class, and strong homicidal tendencies; he was removed to the lunatic asylum about March 1889. There were many circumstances connected with this man which made him a strong 'suspect'.

(3) Michael Petrov, a Russian doctor, and a convict, who was subsequently detained in a lunatic asylum as a homicidal maniac.

This man's antecedents were of the worst possible type, and his whereabouts at the time of the murders could never be ascertained.

And now with regard to the few of the



inaccuracies and misleading statements made of the "Sun". In its issue of 14<sup>th</sup> Feb, it is stated that the writer has in his possession a fine sample of the knife with which the murders were committed. This knife (which for some unexplained reason has, for the last 3 years, been kept by Insp. Dale, instead of being sent to Prisoner's Property Store) was traced, & it was found to have been purchased in Hornsbydtel in Feb. '91. or 2 years & 3 months after the Whitechapel murders ceased.

The statement, too, that Cutbush "spent a portion of the day in making rough drawings of the bodies of women, & of their mutilation" is based solely on the fact that 2 sketch drawings of women in indecent postures were found taken up in Cutbush's room. The head & body of one of these had been cut from some fashion plate, legs were added & also a woman's naked thighs & pink stockings.

In the issue of 18<sup>th</sup> inst it is said that a light overcoat was among the things found in Cutbush's house, and that a man in a light overcoat was seen talking to a woman in Backchurch Lane whose body with arms attached was found in Prichin St. This is hopelessly incorrect. On 10<sup>th</sup> Sept. '89 the naked body, with arms, of a woman was found crumpled in some bedding under a railway arch in Prichin St. The head & legs were never found nor was the woman ever identified. She had been killed at least 24 hours before the remains (which had seemingly been brought for a distance)



were discovered. The stomach was split up  
for a cut, and the head and legs had been  
severed in a manner identical with that of  
the woman whose remains were discovered  
in the Thames, in Battersea Park, & on the  
Chelsea Embankment on 4<sup>th</sup> June of the  
same year; and these murders had no  
connection whatever with the Whitechapel  
horrors. The Dainlaw mystery in 1887, &  
the Whitehall mystery (when portions of  
woman's body were found under what is now  
New Scotland Yard) in 1888 were of a similar  
type to the Thames & Prichard crimes.

It is perfectly untrue to say that  
Cuthbert stabbed 6 girls behind. This is  
confounding his case with that of Colicott.

The theory that the Whitechapel murderer  
was left-handed, or, at any rate, "ambidexter",  
had its origin in the remark made by a doctor  
who examined the corpse of one of the  
earliest victims; other doctors did not agree  
with him.

With regard to the 4 additional murders  
ascribed to the writer in the See to the  
Whitechapel find:—

(1) The body of Martha Tabram, a prostitute,  
was found on a common stair case in George  
Yard buildings on 7<sup>th</sup> August 1888; the  
body had been repeatedly pierced, probably with  
a bayonet. This woman had, with a fellow  
prostitute, been in company of 2 soldiers  
in the last part of the evening: these men  
were arrested, but the second prostitute failed  
or refused to identify, and the soldiers were  
accordingly discharged.



- (2) Alice McKenzie was found with her throat cut (or rather stabbed) in Castle Alley on 17<sup>th</sup> July 1889; no evidence was forthcoming, and no arrests were made in connection with this case. The stab in the throat was of the same nature as in the case of the murder.
- (3) Francis Cole, in Swallow Gardens, on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1891. For which Thomas Sadler, a friar, was arrested, & after several remands, discharged. It was ascertained at this time that Sadler had sailed for the Baltic on 19<sup>th</sup> Feb '89, & was in Whitechapel in the night of 17<sup>th</sup> idem. He was a man of ungovernable temper & entirely addicted to drink, & the company of the lowest prostitutes.
- (4) The case of the unidentified woman whose trunk was found in Prichin St: on 10<sup>th</sup> Sep 1889 - which has already been dealt with.

W. Macnaghten  
23<sup>rd</sup> Feb. 1894